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BRITAIN'S TERRITORIALS

IN PEACE AND WAR

BY

F. A. M. WEBSTER

FORMERLY OF THE 2ND (HERTS) V.B.
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TO
MAJOR E. MONTAGUE JONES
HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT
R. H. BOYS AND L. F. BEAL
28TH COUNTY OF LONDON BATTALION (ARTIST RIFLES)
AND ALL MY OLD COMRADES
NOW ON ACTIVE SERVICE
WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

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**"Strong Mother of a Lion line,
Be proud of these strong sons of thine."
TENNYSON.**

BRITAIN'S TERRITORIALS

CHAPTER I

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AUXILIARY FORCES FROM ANCIENT TIMES

PERHAPS no military body in the whole wide world has ever been so much criticized as has the Territorial Force, nor has that criticism been kind or favourable.

"The Volunteer Force was bad enough in all conscience," said the wiseacres in 1908, "but this Territorial Army is going to be a howling farce. In the first place the men won't put up with the pains and penalties the Government want to put upon them; and in the second, they would never be strong enough to take the place of the Regular Army for home defence if the Expeditionary Force had to be sent abroad."

Well, the prophets have got their answer, and it seems that they were a very long way from the mark in making their forecasts.

Just how much the Territorials have done, not only for Britain, but for all the world in the

present great crisis can be but dimly realized as yet, and for the moment let it suffice to state that war was declared on August 5 and the British Expeditionary Force was in the theatre of operations before the end of the month.

Now, if the Territorials had not been a well-trained body with excellent mobilization arrangements made for them by the County Associations, which enabled them to concentrate at their War stations in an amazingly short space of time, it would have been impossible to release the Regular Army for foreign service, and that moral support which has been of such infinite value to our Allies would have been lacking. As, however, these are matters with which I propose to deal very fully later in this book, we may leave them for the moment to consider the history of our Territorial soldiers of whom the nation is so justly proud.

The evolution of the very efficient Territorial (or to distinguish them from the Territorial regiments of the Regular Army "part-time") soldiers of the present day has been a gradual business going on throughout the ages.

Our proudest boast for many generations past has been that our Army is a Voluntary one; we have no pressed men in the British Isles, nor do we need them, for the Briton is a soldier and a

fighting man by heredity and by inclination, as is now amply proved by the splendid manner in which the sons of the Motherland have responded to the call of duty and flocked to fill the ranks of "Kitchener's Army" and the Reserve battalions of the Territorial Force.

The process of evolution having been gradual, it is necessary to trace the history of the British Army in outline from very ancient times, even from the days when the agile Islanders ran along the poles of their chariots between the horses to hurl themselves upon the phalanxes of Rome. It was during the third Roman Invasion that Caractacus fought so bravely only to be betrayed at last by his stepmother, Queen Cartismandua, and to die crying out: *Gwell angau na Chywilydd!* (Rather death than dishonour), a saying which has served the Welsh Regiment as a motto since they were first formed in 1719.

From the time when the Saxons landed in Britain early in the fifth century until Egbert the Great came to the throne in A.D. 828, the country was split up into various small kingdoms and petty principalities which, operating alone, were ill-fitted to repulse the ravages of the invader; but Egbert, the only lineal descendant of the deified hero Woden from whom Hengist also traced his pedigree, had served under the

great Emperor Charlemagne and well knew the value of unity in such a sea-surrounded country as our own—a lesson he had learned from his great master who wielded the sceptre over a host of lesser Sovereigns reduced to subjection by his personal valour—set about bringing a like state of things to pass in the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, and in A.D. 828, Egbert was acknowledged King of “Angle-land.”

At this time the earliest semblance of an Army came into being to fight against the Danes whom they repulsed, but so powerful were these Danish warriors that they firmly established themselves in the Isle of Sheppey during subsequent reigns, from whence they conducted many raids into Kent, during one of which they burned Canterbury.

In A.D. 872 Alfred the Great ascended the throne, but the Danes were then so powerful in Wiltshire, although held in subjection, that Alfred's Army revolted against him and he was forced to go into hiding. How he penetrated the Danish camp disguised as a harpist and subsequently captured the position, is too well known to need repetition here. By a clever piece of statesmanship, he gained the allegiance of the Danes, whose leader, Guthrum, was baptized, King Alfred acting as his sponsor, and thereafter

the first Militia regiments were raised, and a fleet of a hundred ships put into commission.

From the time of Alfred the Great up to the Norman Conquest, the Military system seems to have been a semi-feudal thegndom, in which all freemen between the ages of fifteen and sixty were under the liability of "fyrd-fare"—that is to say, they had to go forth to the host or Fyrd, as the General Levy summoned by the King was termed. The penalty for failing to attend the King's Levy was very drastic, and was known as "Fyrdwite," and might mean the forfeiture of the whole of the delinquent's lands or any lesser punishment.

Oman, in the "History of the Art of War," tells us that the Fyrd, a non-feudal body of Infantry, was instituted by Alfred the Great, and first fought against the Danes at Maldon in A.D. 991, under Brithnoth the Old, "the East Saxon Alderman"; they also served gallantly at the Battle of the Standard, 1138. At Bannockburn in 1314 their losses were exceedingly heavy. The Fyrd was essentially an Auxiliary Force. It should be noted that the Feudal Levy provided the cavalry.

When "Fyrd" service was required the men of each county were led by their own Aldermen.

It may here be as well to explain that the Thegns or Eorls (Earls) were noblemen to whom

the able-bodied men rendered personal service under the Crown. The Thegns (or Gesiths as they were called until the ninth century) were in command of the King's military dependants. While the aldermen, or ealdormen, were the heads of the shires appointed by the King, with whom and the Archbishops, Bishops, and King's Thegns they composed the Witena-gemot, or Parliament, of those days.

County levies under the aldermen were called upon to act as police (*posse comitatus*) to keep watch and ward and for ban (expeditionary) service against criminals. As a military force the levy fought only in its own county in times of civil war, but was liable for service in any part of the Kingdom in case of invasion.

Needless to say the Northern and Midland counties were almost constantly on active service against the border Scots and the wild Welshmen.

In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, landed in England and rapidly conquered the land, the unhappy Saxons were stripped of their possessions which William I. farmed out to his mercenary captains in consideration of military services to be rendered. These lands the Norman Barons distributed among lesser soldiers in "Knights' fees," or manors, the Knight agreeing to pay homage and fight for the Barons; from the King's

point of view this was an exceedingly dangerous practice. Now, whatever Norman William may have been, he was a statesman first, last and all the time. So he caused the Domesday Book to be compiled, whereby he acquired a knowledge of every land-holder in the country. This done, he summoned the General Levy to Sarum (Salisbury), and then he made every single man, no matter whether he held his land direct from the Crown or from one of the Barons, swear allegiance to himself—the King—by which means he obtained greater feudal rights than any other overlord in Europe, and this gave him an enormous army, for by making all the landholders take a direct oath of allegiance he rendered them all liable for military service to the King, whereas previously a large number of them had only been compelled to serve the Barons from whom they held their property.

In 1086, therefore, William became Lord Paramount of all England.

The method of raising troops by General Levy still appertained, as indeed it did right up to the fourteenth century, and although the force must of necessity have been an irregular one, yet it was rendered entirely adequate and efficient by being constantly called up to suppress internal rebellion and for Border warfare.

In 1094 William II. summoned the General Levy to assemble at Hastings and proceed to France, but as this was outside the terms of their service he was forced to dismiss them to their homes again.

Laws were made from time to time setting forth the men, arms, and horses each man was to provide in accordance with the extent of his land-holding, while sheriffs (or shire-reeves), mayors, and justices, were appointed in each "shire" and "hundred" to enforce the law and to hold "views of armour" twice in each year.

Notable among the Acts for enforcing the supply and maintenance of arms were the Assize of Arms, 1181, which provided that all persons should possess armour in proportion to their land-holding, and should take the oath of allegiance; also the Statute of Winchester, 1285, which further supplemented the preceding Act, by providing for an inspection of armour to be held half yearly.

The Sheriffs, or Aldermen, were superseded in their command of the county levies by Lieutenants appointed by the Crown in the time of Edward VI. (3 and 4 Edw. VI., c. 5, s. 13), who became Lords-Lieutenant in the reign of Queen Mary.

In addition to the right of raising troops by General Levy it was the prerogative of the Crown

to requisition the supply of artificers, conveyances, and provisions for military purposes.

The terms of service under the General Levy have already been seen. Under the feudal system the period was limited to forty days a year, but frequently lasted longer by reason of the men agreeing voluntarily to serve in the foreign wars at fixed rates of pay. After a time military service abroad became a necessity, and a law (11 Hen. VII., c. 18) was passed whereby "holders of offices, pensions, lordships, or lands from the Crown were liable for foreign service on pain of forfeiture. The services of these men in the field were further augmented by the "stipendiaries," or "mercenaries," as they are better known, who were usually raised by a contract between the ruling Sovereign and some person of influence who undertook to raise the necessary troops for the service of the Crown.

The Mercenary Armies were at first almost exclusively composed of foreigners and only served abroad, but after the method of raising troops by Commissions of Array was brought to an end by Parliament in the reign of Edward III. more Britishers were to be found in the ranks, and at the time of Henry V. our Army, although composed almost entirely of Mercenaries, was essentially British in character.

Although the earlier English monarchs forced foreign service from the feudal levies until the practice was stopped by the stubborn resistance of the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford in 1296-97, a well-paid Mercenary Army was found far more satisfactory.

The composition of the Army at that time seems to have been somewhat as follows:

Mounted Knights in Armour: Raised by Feudal Levy.

Infantry: Raised by Knight Service, General Levy or as Mercenaries.

Lancers and Archers: Raised as Mercenaries from the middle classes.

Personal service was not always advisable or indeed possible; therefore, in the reign of Henry I. the custom of substituted service, or service by deputy, came into vogue—notably women and infants who paid a composition in lieu of service, and the clergy who held their lands by Frank-almoign, and paid a composition, or sent armed retainers to the levy.

Henry I. does not seem to have been greatly impressed by the personal service of some of his subjects, for he ordered certain persons to maintain and equip a Knight in constant service, instead of serving personally for the prescribed forty days per annum, while Henry II. demanded

a money payment termed "Escuage," in lieu of personal service in certain cases.

Gradually a system was evolved whereby those people who were unable or unwilling to serve in the General or Feudal Levies were compelled to feed, equip, and pay the expenses of those who gave personal service. This system appertained largely during the French Wars (1338 to 1453), and was described in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as "Coat and Conduct" money, until in more recent times it became a toll on each county for the upkeep of the Militia.

The levies were summoned by writs addressed to the upper classes and by general proclamations issued for the benefit of the rank and file. These writs were known in the time of Edward I. as "Commissions of Array," and were issued direct by the Crown, but their purpose was abused, in that they were used for calling men to foreign service—which action was illegal without the consent of Parliament. By a series of Acts, the first of which was in 1327, it was enacted that any "archers, hobblers, and men-at-arms chosen for service abroad should be paid by the Crown after leaving their own counties."

Just prior to the Wars of the Roses the feudal system seems to have somewhat broken down, or its administration became weak-backed, for we

learn that at that time the custom of "livery and maintenance" came into force—a custom by which the powerful Barons enlisted the services of their yeoman neighbours by permitting them to wear the livery and badge of the Baron's retainers, and affording them protection, in consideration of which the lesser gentry agreed to fight in the Baron's personal quarrels.

The Wars of the Roses broke out, and a state of Civil War was declared, in which volunteers, hired mercenaries, pressed men, and the Baron's adherents all took part, and Commissions of Array were illegally enforced—incidentally a similar state of affairs appertained in the time of the Tudors.

Impressment was also resorted to by Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

Acts were passed by Henry VIII. compelling the practice of archery, the provision of horses and armour, and musters to select the best men for the wars; but these were repealed in 1604 by James I. Soon after the Commissions of Muster came into force, whereby the trained bands were raised and put on a permanent footing under the Lords-Lieutenant of the counties. By the end of the sixteenth century these bands were equipped and maintained at the expense of the counties, and mustered annually for instructional purposes.

At this period we get the first tangible proof of the purely voluntary forces which undoubtedly existed, for it was in 1537 that the Honourable Artillery Company first came into being officially. I have used the term "officially" advisedly, for, although the first charter of incorporation was granted to the Company by Henry VIII. in 1537, its actual foundation is lost in the mists of time, in spite of which many authorities unswervingly maintain that the H.A.C. owed its origin to a body of the better-class citizens of London, who formed themselves into an "Armed Company" in 1087, by the express permission of William II., for the protection of the Merchants of London against footpads and other robbers.

The Royal Charter of Incorporation granted in 1537 by Henry VIII. to the

*Overseers of the Fraternitie or Gynlde of St. George
for the encouragement of the Science of Artillary
that is to witt, for Long Bowes, Cross Bowes,
and Hand-gonnes, &c.,*

among many other privileges gave the Company the right of granting permission of formation to all other Fraternities and Guilds throughout the King's realm, without which permission such fraternities were not to be formed; and members of the Guild of St. George were also

exempted from all jury service, were empowered to elect their own members, four Under Masters and Rulers to govern the Guild and use the common seal. The members were further allowed to shoot with long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns in London, the surrounding suburbs, and all parts of the realm of England, Ireland, Calais, and Wales.

The nomination of officers was vested in the Lord Mayor of London and his Court of Aldermen, but in 1653 a quarrel arose as to the selection of a leader, and the Lords of the Privy Council were called upon to settle the matter. As, however, they found in favour of the City Fathers, the Company were not at all satisfied, and so referred the matter to the King's Majesty.

King Charles I. overcame the difficulty tactfully by an Order in Council (dated July 4, 1644), whereby for the future the reigning Sovereign would appoint the Captain, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen the President, and the members should elect the rest of the officers.

At the time of the incorporation, the men of the H.A.C. wore steel headpieces with white plumes, steel body armour reaching to the knee, and high leather boots.

Many famous men have served in the ranks of, or been connected with, the H.A.C., but of this more will be said anon.

The H.A.C. is probably the only one of those old-world Volunteer corps which has survived unto the present day, the others, of which I am sure there were many, have been disbanded and effaced by the destroying hand of time.

We know, however, that Volunteer bodies similar to the H.A.C. were raised at Colchester in 1621 and at Bury St. Edmunds in 1628.

From 1585 onwards the danger of invasion by the Spanish Armada was imminent, and during the next eight years Lieutenants of counties were always in readiness to call up their forces under the Commissions of Muster. The mobilization scheme was divided into three parts:

1. Coast levies.
2. Midland levies formed to guard the Queen's person.
3. Inland levies collected at Tilbury for the defence of London.

Many Volunteer Corps were also organized at this time. The whole army, however, was ill-equipped, although enthusiastic in the defence of the realm.

The year following the Armada saw adequate measures for the arming and training of the Trained Bands put into force for the first time.

Impressment, except in Ireland, was rendered illegal by the Long Parliament in the time of

Charles I. (16 Chas. I., c. 28), but the Trained Bands were maintained, and about this time began to be known as the Militia, and special provision was made for arming and training them.

Then came the bloody Civil War between King Charles and his Royalists against Cromwell and the Parliamentarians, which ended in the execution of that most unhappy monarch. Needless to say, during this period of strife troops were raised by any and every means, legal or otherwise, volunteers serving freely and willingly on both sides.

Here it may be mentioned that during the reign of Charles I. troops were first recruited by "beating orders"—that is to say, by beat of drum—and enlistment was for continuous service in a particular regiment, and not merely for the duration of any particular war, as had been the practice before. Notwithstanding this, the feudal and general levies were still in force.

From 1493, soldiers of every class were severely punished for desertion; indeed, the Act 18 Hen. VI., c. 19, rendered a soldier leaving his Captain and the King's service, without permission, liable to capital punishment as a felon, this was altered by the Mutiny Act after the Civil War.

One cannot but state with regret that the London Militia were the first troops raised against

King Charles I., but as the H.A.C. did not come into the category of Trained Bands of Militia—moreover, they number the name of Prince Rupert on their nominal rolls—we hope, and, indeed, believe, that they at least were faithful, and supported their Sovereign in his adversity.

The County Militia regiments were found to be thoroughly mutinous, and unwilling for service, so that the Parliamentarians had to rely upon the well-trained City Bands and the Volunteers raised by local levies. This, however, not proving satisfactory, the New Model Army was raised in 1645 by enforcing service in the counties, which were also compelled to pay the men raised within the limits of each county.

After the Revolution came the Restoration, and with the return of Charles II. to England a proper standing army came into being, from which time the records of the British soldiers are glorious and unbroken.

By an Act of Parliament (12 Chas. II., c. 24), knight service, feudal levy, and escuage ceased to exist, and by other Acts (among them 13 and 14 Chas. II., c. 3, ss. 20 and 27) the Trained Bands, except in the City of London, were ordered to be disbanded, and a new Militia formed (13 Chas. II., c. 6). This force was under the control of the Crown, but the power

was vested in the Lieutenants of Counties shortly after, and remained so held until 1871, when it was revested in the Crown (34 and 35 Vict., c. 86, s. 6).

The new force was trained annually for four days, but power was granted to train single companies for a period not exceeding eight days. When operating in their own counties, the men were paid out of the parish rates; but if used in any other part of the kingdom, payment was made by the Crown.

During the period 1662-1757 the standing army grew rapidly, while the Militia fell more and more into disuse, until the Rebellion of 1745-46 found it so decadent that the danger was met by the formation of many new regiments of Regulars and Volunteers, the latter receiving statutory recognition in 1794 and 1798.

The Seven Years' War and introduction of Hessian troops into England clearly demonstrated the fact that our home defence forces must be put into order forthwith, and in 1756 proposals, strongly supported by the Elder Pitt, for the reorganization of the Militia, came before the House of Commons, and were carried (despite the fact that they were held to interfere with the liberty of the subject), only to be thrown out by the Lords on the ground that they were contrary to the prerogative of the Crown.

The matter was adjusted, and all former Acts repealed, by 30 Geo. II., c. 25, and other amending Acts, all of which were consolidated in 1761.

The provision of arms, horses, and equipment for the Militia on a proportionate scale (above referred to) was abolished in 1757, and these matters charged on the parish rates, when a fixed quota of men between the ages of eighteen and fifty was raised in each county by ballot for three years' service. This ballot was held once every three years. The regiments consisted of from seven to twelve companies trained annually for approximately one month.

Up to 1874 all disbursements were made from the Exchequer under Parliamentary sanction, and subsequently by Royal Warrant. The force was raised in the parishes, and officered by local property-owners.

In the time of the Younger Pitt the Volunteer companies growing up proved a thorn in the side of the Militia. The trouble was overcome in 1758 by an Act allowing Militia companies on active service to accept the services of any number of Volunteers who were sufficiently trained and equipped, provided they took the Oath and agreed in writing to serve while the Militia were on active service. This arrangement was subsequently ex-

tended to allow a commanding officer to form or accept complete companies of Volunteers, trained or not, and to equip them, provided the percentage of Volunteers in any battalion should not be greater than that of one complete company in each such battalion.

It will be seen that at this time the Volunteers were absolutely dependent upon the Militia, to whom they apparently acted merely as a feeder—a practice which seems to have been grossly unfair to men so anxious and willing to serve their country as were these old-time citizen soldiers. However, everything comes to him who waits, and so it was in this case.

In 1782 the first Volunteer Act (22 Geo. III., c. 79) was passed, which granted complete independence. Even courts-martial were to be formed exclusively of Volunteer officers, when sufficient were available to form such courts. Provision was made for the raising of these Volunteer corps by duly authorized persons for—(1) the general defence of the kingdom, and (2) for the defence of their towns and coasts. This system appertained until 1815, and it must be admitted the majority of men preferred to be enrolled for the defence of their own hearths and homes (locally) only. The first Act was experimental in its character, and provided for enlistment for the

period of the war (then being waged) only; so a number of the corps ceased to exist in 1783, but others remained on a skeleton basis, and formed the nucleus of the new regiments raised under the Act of 1794. This Act was necessitated by the outbreak of hostilities against France on February 1, 1793, in which year many Volunteer corps, known as Fencibles, were raised in Scotland.

So great was the anxiety lest Carnot's threatened invasion of England should become an accomplished fact, that the old Act of 1794, whereby Volunteers were drafted to the Militia, was put into force, but only for a few weeks until a new Volunteer Act was passed, which provided for calling up the men for active service should the peril of invasion become imminent. (Previously the force could only be embodied when a landing had taken place, or at any rate until hostile transports and ships of war appeared off the coast.) Provision was also made for using the Volunteers to quell riots as well as rebellions. Under this Act, the power of billeting was given for the first time, and Volunteers were exempted from service in the Militia. It moreover embraced the Yeomanry Cavalry, but was only passed for the duration of the war.

With three separate forces—i.e., Regulars,

Militia, and Volunteers—in being, the question of recruiting soon demanded careful attention, and the experiment of letting Militiamen enlist in the Regulars was tried in 1795. Proving satisfactory, the system received final sanction in 1799.

In 1778 a large Volunteer army had been raised in Ireland, but when the time of danger arrived in 1796, and active preparations were in progress in France for the projected invasion, this Irish army got thoroughly out of hand, and after giving endless anxiety, was forcibly dispersed.

So seriously was the disaffection in Ireland regarded, that a Home Defence Act (38 Geo. III., c. 27), based on a scheme put into operation already experimentally by the High Sheriff of Dorset, was passed. This Act was of the greatest importance. In the first place, it gave facilities for ascertaining the number of men and the quantity of transport and munitions of war available, once the roll of able-bodied citizens had been compiled, and the men classified, first by their general fitness for service (they were between the ages of sixteen and fifty), and secondly by their occupations. All those considered eligible were asked if they would be willing to serve in "Armed Associations" in the event of invasion becoming likely. The duties of those who answered the call of duty were mostly connected with their callings in

civilian life, the purpose of the Associations being to harass and delay the advance of an invading army by destroying bridges, etc., and laying waste the country through which the enemy would have to pass.

Both mounted and dismounted men served in this new and additional Auxiliary Force, which, generally speaking, was of a local character—i.e., the units were confined to the counties in which they were raised, although some entered voluntarily on obligations of a wider nature. Members of the Armed Associations were exempt from the Militia Ballot, and from hair-powder duty. (Hair-powder ceased to be used early in the nineteenth century.)

The great shadow of the invasion passed away in 1798, but the Auxiliary Corps were not disbanded until after the Peace of Amiens in 1802. Some of the men enlisted willingly in the Militia, others were forced to do so, for it must be remembered that exemption from Militia service ceased when the Volunteer Corps and Armed Associations were disbanded in March, 1802. This state of things only lasted three months, for in June of the same year the Yeomanry and Volunteer Act was passed.

The Act of 1802 stipulated that each corps should be inspected annually by a General or

field officer of the Regular Army, but granted exemption from Militia service to all men who made themselves efficient year by year.

The year 1803 found us at war with France yet once again, and with the outbreak of hostilities came three new Acts—(1) The Defence Act, providing for the training in counties of men willing to be armed and trained; (2) the Army of Reserve Act, for the raising of 50,000 men; and (3) the Levy “en Masse” Act, which recited the King’s prerogative of calling for service from all subjects between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five in case of invasion. The Volunteers and the Honourable Artillery Company, however, were exempt from these Acts, except that the last-named Act provided that the Volunteers should serve in any part of Great Britain in case of invasion.

As a matter of fact, the Acts were unnecessary. Men flocked to enrol themselves from every part of the country, and by the end of the year 380,000 citizen soldiers were available for service. Pitt was Colonel of one of the Cinque Port Volunteer battalions, while Fox shouldered a musket and marched in the ranks as a private in the Chertsey corps.

These Volunteer corps were ill-armed, some with muskets, others with pikes, many with no

weapons at all; but their duties were clearly defined: they were to delay the enemy's advance by guerilla warfare.

The next step in the evolution of the Auxiliary Forces was the Act passed in May, 1804 (44 Geo. III., c. 54), under which the Volunteers served through many vicissitudes and changes until 1863, but which lasted the Yeomanry right up to the beginning of the present century. At this period the Auxiliary Forces were put on to a permanent footing, and recognized as an integral part of the British Army.

Such questions as pay and bounties on active service, rank of officers, periods of training (eight days Volunteers and four days Yeomanry per annum), and discharges, were definitely settled.

When Napóleon broke camp at Boulogne in 1805, and moved his army to meet the Austrians, the danger of invasion ceased, and, with the withdrawal of the menace, the Volunteer corps gradually dwindled away; but this was not enough for the Government, who desired to see the establishment at the irreducible minimum. The policy, therefore, became gradually to stop Government grants until the Volunteers should be formed of men of good social position, willing and able to bear the whole expense of their

service themselves. To further this scheme, the Local Militia Act was passed in 1808, whereby it was hoped to institute uniform compulsory service, but in this object it entirely failed. The fine for any person refusing to serve in the Local Militia (Volunteers and Yeomanry were not excepted) was £10 on an income of £100 or less, but this fine was reduced by half in the case of efficient auxiliaries. As an inducement to join the Local Militia, a bounty of two guineas was offered to efficient Volunteers and Yeomen who enlisted. Under such severe pressure it is hardly to be wondered that the Volunteer Army shrank very appreciably; but the final blow came with Wellington's victory at Waterloo in 1815, after this the Local Militia, into which so many of the Volunteer units had been absorbed, ceased to exist.

Following the crushing of Napoleon, the British Government set to work assiduously to reduce Army estimates and establishments. In vain the Duke of Wellington protested, and Lord Palmerston argued. True there was some attempt made in 1848 to pass a Bill authorizing the enlistment of 150,000 men, but it came to nothing.

Upon the accession of Napoleon III. as Emperor of the French, it was thought wise to resuscitate the Militia, and 80,000 men were put

into training; but the Crimean War put us into alliance with the French, and the need seemed to have passed. None the less, steps were taken for rendering the Militia liable for service in any part of the United Kingdom.

All this time the Volunteer movement had lain dormant, nor was the Government willing to revive the service when fresh cause for contention broke out between France and England in 1859. However, public opinion, expressed in no hesitating manner, capped by Tennyson's poem, "Riflemen, Form!" which appeared in *The Times* of May 9, 1859, forced their hands, and on May 12 General Peel addressed a Government circular to the Lieutenants of counties, authorizing the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Most of these corps may be considered as being new, but some remained from aforetime, notably the Royal Victoria Rifle Club, which had been formed in 1803 as the Duke of Cumberland's Corps of Volunteer Sharpshooters, and had obtained recognition in 1853.

Other circulars followed, the gist of them being that the Volunteers were to be disciplined, but not drilled; they were to learn to shoot, but must bear the total cost of their service themselves. Nor might they elect their own officers. The Government would, however, supply "free of

cost " one-quarter of the total number of Enfield rifles required upon certain conditions.

In spite of delays and every possible form of discouragement from the Government, 180,000 men were enrolled in the Volunteer corps before the end of the year. These corps, which at first were practically all independent companies, were formed into battalions in 1860, and attended their first camps—at their own expense—the following year.

In 1862 a Royal Commission was appointed, and the system of capitation grants instituted on higher and lower scales. The following year a Volunteer Act (26 and 27 Vict., c. 65)—not applying to Ireland, where there were no Volunteers and are no Territorials—was passed, repealing all previous Acts. This Act remained in force until the Territorial system was introduced in 1908.

Curious as it may seem, the 1863 Act made no provision for either finance or pay, which were therefore allocated by the annual estimates, and governed by regulations issued from time to time.

A Departmental Commission was appointed 1869-70. As the result of the recommendations following the deliberations of this Commission, the lower capitation grant was abolished, but camp allowances came into force, as well as pro-

iciency grants for officers and N.C.O.'s of and above the rank of sergeant.

Up to the year 1871, officers in the Volunteer regiments received their commissions from the Lieutenants of counties, but since that year commissions are granted by the Crown and signed by the reigning Sovereign.

By an Order in Council dated July 27, 1863, the following standard of efficiency was fixed:

Recruits, 30 drills per annum.

Trained men, 9 drills per annum (including 6 battalion drills. Administration regiments, 3 battalion drills).

In addition it was laid down that all men should be efficient in drill and attend Annual Inspection or obtain leave of absence. The passing of the musketry standard implied extra efficiency.

In 1881, when Mr. Childers was Secretary of State for War, the Administration regiments were finally abolished. This was the year in which Mr. Childers's system of linked battalions of Regular regiments under Territorial titles was introduced.

Sir E. Hornby secured a valuable concession for the Volunteers in 1890 when he induced the House of Commons to take over all corps debts, and to make up deficiencies of equipment from the public funds.

In 1897, corps were granted special powers for securing the efficiency of the men enrolled; in 1902 the standard of efficiency was raised to 40 one-hour drills per annum (20 before camp) for each recruit, and 10 company drills (one hour each) for each trained man. Attendance in camp, unless special leave of absence was obtained, was also enforced.

To insure the proper training of the Volunteer units, the system of appointing a permanent staff of Regular soldiers was adopted. An Adjutant being appointed to each battalion, and a Sergeant-Instructor to each company, in the case of the corps whose companies were scattered throughout the towns of the Territorial districts. In the case of battalions such as the Artists, Inns of Court, and the 26th Middlesex (cyclists), where practically all the companies were under one roof, a smaller number of Sergeant-Instructors were appointed.

No fixed term of Volunteer service was laid down by law, this being a matter regulated by corps regulations. The period for which the members were enrolled was usually three years, but legally any man might claim his discharge by giving fourteen days' notice, or by enlisting in the Militia or Regular Army, provided he handed in his kit complete and in good order,

and paid all sums due under the rules of the corps.

Active service, of course, was a vastly different matter in the case of invasion, or of invasion becoming imminent; and after August 6, 1900, in case of imminent national danger or great emergency (63 and 64 Vict., c. 39), the danger having been notified to Parliament, or by proclamation if Parliament had been prorogued, the Crown had the right to require the services of the Volunteer Forces in any part of the United Kingdom for so long as such invasion, danger, peril, or emergency lasted.

In the event of the Volunteer Force being so called up, every officer and man was to receive two guineas, and a further guinea when peace was once more declared or the danger passed. I know we all looked anxiously forward to earning our three guineas, and seeing some military work under active service conditions, at the time of the Boer War, when the rumour was rife that Mobilization papers were already printed, and we might expect to be called upon at any moment. However, the necessity passed, but most of us have had our thirst for knowledge gratified by the present great war.

Had the Volunteers been called up for active service, every officer disabled in the discharge of

his duty would have been entitled to half-pay, and in the event of his being unfortunate enough to get killed, his widow would have received a pension at Regular Army rates.

In 1900 Special Service Sections were formed for foreign service, such sections corresponding closely to the Imperial Service Sections, companies, or battalions, of the Territorial Army, of which more anon.

Discipline in the early days of Volunteering (from 1863 to 1871) was controlled by the Mutiny Act when the men were on actual military service, but was extended from the second date to put disciplinary measures in force on all occasions when the Volunteers were operating with the Militia or with Regular troops. At other times discipline was enforced at the discretion of the Commanding Officer of each unit.

The year 1871 has already been mentioned as having had a material bearing upon the Volunteers. In that year the Regulations of the Forces Act (34 and 35 Vict.) was passed; and by an Order in Council dated February 5, 1871, jurisdiction was revested in the Crown, from which Commissions were issued direct to officers.

Although the authority of Lieutenants of counties over the Volunteers now ceased, the Act provided that they should have the right of

nomination to first commissions, and should be entitled to the salute at field days and reviews when the Volunteers of their own counties only were on parade.

In 1872-73 the localization of the forces took place, and the regiments were appointed to Territorial districts; and in April of the latter year a War Office circular was issued ordering all Volunteer units to be brigaded with the Regulars in their districts, and three years later they were also included in the mobilization scheme. By this means the Regular and Auxiliary Forces were brought into far closer touch, and it may be considered that at this period the Volunteers were put upon a proper and common-sense footing for the first time.

By 1881 the system of linked battalions was in working order, and in each Territorial district were two Regular battalions, two Militia battalions, and the attached Volunteer corps. It may here be stated that one of the Regular Line battalions was designed for foreign service, and the other for home service, to act as a feeder for the battalion abroad. At this time the regiments were renamed with territorial titles in place of the numbering as regiments of foot. For instance, the 12th Foot became the Suffolk Regiment. All troops within the area were

placed under the control of the Colonel commanding the Regimental District.

Summarizing the Volunteer movement, we find that prior to 1802 the corps were formed and maintained principally by private enterprise; active service was more or less at the discretion of the members, and service was frequently entered upon to avoid service in the Militia, the Volunteers of that period being of a higher social standing than the Militiamen. Up to the end of the Napoleonic Wars the Force became more democratic. The revival of 1859 brought the better classes into the ranks again; but, bearing in mind the order that Volunteers were to be disciplined, but not drilled, it is obvious that the corps were mainly sharpshooters designed for guerilla warfare, and not to "fight in battle array."

The reorganization of 1863 put the Volunteers upon a proper footing under Government control, supported by the State. The liability to serve in the Militia had fallen into abeyance, and all sorts and conditions of men were to be found in the ranks, "class corps," such as the Artists', being formed to meet a special demand. In this period the Regular and Auxiliary Forces were brought into closer touch, and the entire jurisdiction was revested in the Crown. It is in-

teresting to note that the first cyclist corps—26th Middlesex (Cyclist) R.V., now 25th County of London (Cyclist) Battalion—was formed in 1888.

It is admitted that the Volunteer scheme was good, so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. Certain limits were not sufficiently defined. Indeed, the whole system was far too lax, and, looking back, one hates to think of what would have happened, and the time that would have been wasted, had mobilization been ordered to meet a sudden emergency; for the organization was far from perfect, and the fact remains that numbers without organization would have been of small avail. True, the men were trained for war, but the organization for turning that training to useful purpose did not exist.

Moreover, the very composition of the Volunteer Army was against its utility as a fighting arm in the field, and, being composed almost exclusively of Infantry (I shall deal with the Yeomanry separately shortly), many of the arms and departments so necessary to an adequate army did not exist.

At the same time it should be stated that as facilities had been granted to Militia officers to take up Regular Commissions and for Militiamen to enlist in the Line regiments, the Militia had

become nothing more nor less than a feeder, or, in the case of the officers, a "back-door" to the Army by the end of the last century; also, the local character of the Force had disappeared, and it was a doubtful question as to whether Militia service was then entirely confined to the United Kingdom or not. By force of these circumstances the Militia was short of 600 officers and 24,000 men at the outbreak of the South African War; none the less, the residue volunteered for active service without hesitation, and no less than 45,566 officers and men were sent to South Africa, where they rendered invaluable services.

It may fairly be said that the South African War was the climax—the turning-point—in the fortunes of the Auxiliary Forces.

As has already been stated, with the outbreak of hostilities the Militia stepped forward to take their place in the firing-line as one man. And no wit behind them were the Volunteers. Day by day and week by week these noble fellows begged and entreated to be allowed to fight for the Motherland. At first the Government would have none of it; but so importunate did the men become, and so persistent were their demands, that permission was at last granted for the formation of service companies to be attached to

the Line battalions on active service, and for the raising of the City Imperial Volunteers—a corps which numbered 1,550, drawn from the London regiments, and with many men of the Honourable Artillery Company in its ranks.

In all 19,856 Volunteers saw service against the Boers, marching and fighting side by side with their brethren of the Regular Army throughout the campaign.

The following paragraph, culled from the pages of “Short Histories of the Territorial Regiments of the British Army” (a book issued by the War Office), is significant. Speaking of the Volunteer Service Companies of the Bedfordshire Regiment in the South African War, the editor says:

“Nothing is more certain than that the Regular Army will look in future with confidence for the ready and welcome support of the Militia and Volunteers whenever circumstances may again furnish an opportunity.” Through the arrogance of Germany such circumstances have once again arisen, and right nobly have the Territorials responded to the call of duty, and fulfilled the promise of their predecessors the Volunteers.

Following upon the South African War, a Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces was appointed in 1904.

This Commission found, after due deliberation,

that, through no fault of its own, the Militia could no longer be regarded as fit for service. In spite of this, however, no reorganization took place for some years.

In dealing with the Volunteers, the Commission carefully pointed out that, whereas the Service companies, composed of picked men, had done excellent work during the recent campaign, this must not be taken as a criterion by which to judge the whole Force. Indeed, they went farther, and indicated clearly that the men as a whole were insufficiently trained, nor were the officers always competent to conduct such training.

The financial system by which the Commanding Officer was responsible for the debts of his corps was also unhesitatingly condemned, as likely to lead to the enrolment of all and sundry, in order that the corps might be maintained at full strength, and the largest possible capitation grant earned thereby.

In conclusion, it was pointed out that the Volunteer Force, as then constituted, could in no wise be considered adequate if opposed to a Continental army. It was therefore quite evident that some form of regeneration of the Auxiliary Forces was of vital importance.

By an Army Order of September 12, 1906, the

General Staff was founded, and with their assistance a complete reorganization was commenced in 1907; but with the period when the Territorial Force arose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Volunteers I do not propose to deal until the Yeomanry have received attention.

CHAPTER II

THE YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER TROOPS OF LIGHT HORSE

How many people, I wonder, have ever paused to think how the Yeomanry flourished in the days of high agricultural prosperity in this country, and how it waned as yeoman after yeoman left his farmstead and emigrated or went into business, or of how vastly different is the composition of our Auxiliary Cavalry to-day to what it was originally conceived to be ?

From the very earliest days of Voluntary Service traces are to be found of the existence of Light Horse, or, possibly one should say, Mounted Infantry, having regard to the fact that the hobelers—*i.e.*, mounted bowmen of the time of Edward III.—were probably the first Mounted Infantry.

With what may be termed the inception of the Volunteers proper, troops of Light Horse—as distinct from the Yeomanry—were formed.

Perhaps one would be well advised to look

to the period of the Restoration and the birth of the Standing Army as a basis for the foundation of the Yeomanry, for at that time the Militia included numerous regiments of horse.

A curious phrase occurs in the Ordnance Book of 1761, wherein mention is made of certain regiments of horse armed by order of King George III., and known as the "Hunter Volunteers." Here we have the plainest possible indication of the classes from which these early corps were recruited. Inquiring a little more deeply into the matter, we find that practically every hunting-man in the shires and elsewhere responded to the call of duty, tenant farmers and the lesser gentry serving in the ranks, while the officers were drawn from the more affluent members of the hunt—i.e., the landed proprietors.

The next step in the progressive movement was the inauguration in 1778 of provisional regiments of Volunteer Dragoons. This placed the Yeomanry on a new footing altogether. Whereas the Hunter Volunteers of 1761 and their predecessors, the Horse Volunteers of the Civil War and the Volunteer Cavalry of the 1745 Rebellion, were undoubtedly the finest horsemen in the land, they had little or no military organization or training, and their functions in warfare

were but ill defined. But the Volunteer Dragoons may be regarded as the forerunners of a better scheme of things.

Great alarm was caused in England in 1793 owing to the threatened invasion by the troops then being made ready by the Republican National Convention of France. Britons, loyal and anxious to defend their homes as ever, sprang to arms, and a great national defence army was raised by private enterprise, and included many regiments of Volunteer Cavalry.

Needless to say, it was not long before it became a matter of necessity for this army to be recognized by Government and organized under Government authority. Pitt took the matter up, and called upon the gentry and yeomen of England to arm and enrol themselves, not only to repel the threatened invasion, but also to quell the riots which had broken out in consequence of the terribly distressed condition of the lower classes. It will be seen that this gave the Voluntary organization a far wider scope, which was regulated by an Act of Parliament in 1794 (34 Geo. III., c. 31). This Act provided that "any corps of Volunteers which had been raised by officers commissioned by the King or by Lieutenants of counties, or by other persons authorized by the King, and which in case of invasion

or of riot should assemble and march, should be paid at the same rate as the Regular Army, and be subject to military discipline. These Volunteers were exempt from Militia service.*

Further privileges were granted in 1795, when the title of "Yeomanry" was officially recognized, and the yeomen exempted from the duty on hair-powder (35 Geo. III., c. 49, s. 5).

The Yeomanry Corps were considered to be for inland work, while it was proposed to use certain sections of the Volunteers for coast defence; but, personally, I am of the opinion that their most valuable services were rendered in the suppression of riots. It is interesting to note that, so far as one can ascertain, the last time a Yeomanry regiment was called upon for this duty was when certain men of the Hertfordshire Yeomanry proceeded to Watford, on account of a disturbance in 1901 consequent on the postponement of a tea, caused by the delay of King Edward VII.'s Coronation.

Another Act authorizing the raising of provisional Cavalry was passed in 1797 (37 Geo. III.), but both the 1794 and 1797 Acts came to an end with the Peace of Amiens. During the period of service, however, no less than 30,000 men had been enrolled.

* "Manual of Military Law," 1914, p. 177.

In 1802 many corps were disbanded, but the services of others were retained by Act of Parliament (22 Geo. III., c. 79), and when the following year saw us threatened again by invasion, with Napoleon at the head of the French Army, fresh troops of Yeomanry were enrolled, and the old ones revived. In 1804 important measures were passed: the previous Yeomanry and Volunteer Acts were amended and consolidated, not without opposition; those regiments which had been retained in 1802 were given a permanent organization; some 400,000 Volunteers (horse and foot) were enrolled, of whom about 40,000 were Yeomanry; and "regulations for the formation of corps of Yeomanry Cavalry raised subsequently to the Defence Acts, with the regulated allowances granted," were issued by the War Office.

These regulations divided the regiments into three classes, consisting of from three to four troops, five to seven troops, and eight to twelve troops, and set forth the number of commissioned officers to be allowed in each regiment; they further allowed the payment of Adjutants and drill-sergeants, and sanctioned £120 per troop per annum in lieu of all expenses.

It is an unfortunate fact that in almost every case regimental authorities allowed their fancy

to run riot in the matter of uniforms, which were both costly and gorgeous, and as the men had to clothe themselves, this was in many cases a bar to enrolment. None the less, the practice was excused and countenanced by Pitt in the House of Commons.

As an example of this, let us take the uniform—one of the most simple at that period—of the East Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. The tunic, of scarlet, with blue facings, was heavily braided with yellow, on the Hussar pattern; white sword and pouch belts crossed the chest; a scarlet sash encircled the waist; while buff breeches and patent-leather boots encased the lower limbs. As to the uniform of the Norfolk and Suffolk Borderers (now divided as the King's Own Royal Regiment Norfolk Yeomanry and the Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars), all of scarlet, with blue facings, braided and decorated with gold, with flowing pelisse of blue, braided with gold, and edged with fur; fur busby, with scarlet busby bay and white plume; patent-leather boots, edged and tasselled with gold—one absolutely shudders to think of the cost of so gorgeous a dress.

The large establishment of Yeomanry Cavalry, continued or raised in 1804, remained in existence until Wellington's victory at Waterloo in 1815

secured peace once more—when they were publicly thanked by the Government for their services, and a large number of them disbanded at the close of the war in 1816, only such regiments being retained whose services were deemed necessary for the suppression of riots in their own particular localities. At this time the standard of efficiency was lowered by Act of Parliament (56 Geo. III., c. 39), five or six continuous days' training per annum being considered sufficient in place of the twelve days' training which had appertained previously.

Between 1816-1819 the Yeomanry were put on a somewhat better footing, until, in 1827 no less than 124 regiments, consisting of 500 troops, were maintained; but in 1828 the Force was remodelled, and reduced to 38 regiments, the following letter being addressed to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties in which it was intended to disband regiments:

“ WHITEHALL,

“ *December 5, 1827.*

“ His Majesty's Government being most desirous to effect every practicable reduction in those branches of the public expenditure where it may be found consistent with the honour and safety of the country, I have the King's commands to acquaint you that it is intended to release from their present military engagements

all corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in those districts where it has been found, from the experience of the last ten years, they have been very seldom, or never, called upon to act in aid of the civil power, and where there appears no reason to apprehend, under any probable circumstances, the recurrence of any necessity in time of peace to call for their services.

“I am, therefore, to request you to acquaint the Commandant and officers of the regiments in the county of —— that no allowance will be issued for their maintenance after the 24th instant. I am further commanded by His Majesty to desire that your lordship will assure the Commanding Officer, and through him the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of each corps, that His Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriotism uniformly displayed by these highly respectable bodies from the time of their service being first called into action under the pressure of the war down to the present moment, whenever their services have been required; and it is His Majesty's pleasure, as a mark of his royal approbation, that the officers of every Yeomanry corps now subsisting should retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“Your most obedient humble servant,

“(Signed) LANSDOWNE.”

After 1828 the Yeomanry fell into an unsettled state, for at that time the agricultural prosperity of England was beginning to wane, the poor people suffering greatly from new machinery and other causes. Rioting broke out anew in 1830-31, and it became necessary to raise the Yeomanry in Bucks, Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Wiltshire, and other counties, but only for a short time, as some of the regiments were disbanded again in 1838.

It must be borne in mind that from the very first, certain corps of Yeomanry have served continuously, and have never been disbanded; but the fact must also be pointed out that, subsequent to the reductions of 1838, a subtle difference came over the Force. Many of the hardy old yeomen fell away, nor did their sons take the places of their sires in the ranks. Instead, large numbers of recruits were drawn from the towns rather than from the countryside—youths not born to the saddle and reared to the dangers of the hunting-field from earliest youth, and hardened by exposure to the elements, but men carrying on sedentary occupations who had to be taught to shoot and ride: a very different matter to having these things bred in one's bones. Wherefore I maintain that the Yeomanry has undergone a steady change from about halfway through the

last century. Yet it is a curious thing how the sons of the soil, the true yeomen of England, cling to tradition, and how gladly they have flocked to join the Yeomanry regiments in times of national emergency, such as the last Boer War or the present great struggle.

In 1871 the jurisdiction of the Lords-Lieutenant of counties over the Yeomanry was revested in the Crown. Important Acts regarding the Yeomanry were passed in 1881 and 1888, the former Act rendering them subject to military law on identical principles with the Volunteers, and in addition when called up in aid of the civil authorities, and when being trained independently. The National Defence Act of 1888 rendered the Yeomanry liable for service in any part of the United Kingdom on the embodiment of the Militia, but added that regiments so called up must be returned to their respective counties before being dismissed.

Up to a few years before the end of the nineteenth century the Yeomanry, unlike the Volunteers, did not go under canvas for their annual training, but were billeted.

With the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa in 1899 the county spirit of the Yeomanry was well demonstrated, the men of the first contingent being horsed, clothed, and equipped by

subscriptions raised in the counties, and supplemented where necessary by Government grants.

The second and third contingents, drawn mainly from the towns, were very raw material. Who does not remember Kipling's lines?—

“ . . . we are the beggars that got
Three days to ‘ learn equitation,’ an’ six months o’ bloomin’
well trot !”

These second and third contingents were recruited in the ordinary way, but received the large pay of 5s. a day. The first contingent, on the other hand, was raised, as has already been said, mainly from the existing regiments by a Committee constituted under a Royal Warrant of December 24, 1899.

Throughout the campaign 35,520 officers and men of the Yeomanry rendered invaluable services to their country.

At this time the force took the name of “ Imperial ” Yeomanry.

By an Act of Parliament (1 Edw. VII., c.14) in 1901 a drastic change was brought about in the constitution of the Yeomanry, and they were in fact and deed placed on the same footing as the Militia,* with the exception that the clause as to preliminary and annual Militia training did not

* This did not apply to officers or men serving prior to August 16, 1901.

apply, the new period for the Yeomanry being fixed at not more than eighteen, or less than fourteen, days per annum.

As a certain amount of doubt existed as to the terms of service under the new Act, a further Act (2 Edw. VII., c. 39) was passed in 1902, by which Sections 3 and 4 of the Militia Act, 1882 (relating to maintenance and government), were expressly applied to the Yeomanry.

Both these Acts applied to Ireland equally with the rest of the United Kingdom, and two regiments of Yeomanry were raised, known as the North of Ireland Imperial Yeomanry and the South of Ireland Imperial Yeomanry, titles which were subsequently changed, as will be shown later.

Two Scottish regiments were raised for the war, known as Lovat's Scouts and the Scottish Horse, both being placed on a permanent basis on returning to England after the war.

The Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers of 1904, which was referred to in the last chapter, did not in any way deal with the Yeomanry, the scheme of assimilating them to the Militia having already been carried out in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that the Yeomanry have served under somewhat more

favourable conditions than their brethren in arms the Volunteers, and in some ways have been better treated than the Militia. Also the sequence of service of this branch of the Army has been practically unbroken, for whereas the Militia and Volunteers have at different periods fallen almost totally into disuse, or at any rate been in abeyance, a similar fate has never been the lot of the Yeomanry. Moreover, their assimilations to the Militia rendered their transference to the Territorial Force far easier to carry out than was that of the Volunteers in 1907-08.

Having now dealt briefly with the Auxiliary Forces up to 1907, we may proceed to the time when the Territorial Force came into being.

CHAPTER III

THE INAUGURATION OF THE SPECIAL RESERVE

CONSIDERATION of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces of the Crown in 1906 clearly demonstrated the fact that the system at that time in vogue could not be considered a satisfactory one by any stretch of the imagination.

In the first place, it was obvious that, despite the fact that the Army annually drew upwards of 12,000 recruits from the Militia, the deficiencies in the war establishment would not be easily made up in the event of a rapid mobilization being necessary. As to the Militia itself, the Royal Commission of 1904 had already decided that this body, through circumstances beyond its control, was thoroughly unfit even for home defence.

The great drawback of the Yeomanry and Volunteers was lack of organization for putting the corps on a war footing, although it is true that the former had greatly increased in efficiency since being placed on a similar footing to the Militia in 1901.

Supposing both to have been as efficient as thoroughly competent instruction could make them, even then they could not possibly have been expected to furnish an adequate army for the protection of these shores in the event of its being necessary to send the bulk of the Regular Forces on foreign service.

The deficiency was to be found in the fact that our third line, composed of citizen soldiers, consisted almost exclusively of Cavalry and Infantry; Transport (and arrangements for transport), Artillery (except Garrison companies, which were also deficient), and Engineers being almost totally lacking.

Worse than all, the citizen part of the army was regarded as practically valueless, and treated accordingly; nor do I believe that it had any proper part in the defensive scheme of the Military Authorities. Certain it is that if it had been called upon to mobilize, the greatest difficulty would have been met in carrying out such mobilization.

In view of the huge standing armies maintained by the Continental Powers, the reorganization of our forces became a matter of the greatest urgency.

The first step towards the establishment of a new order of things was the appointment of a General Staff in 1906.

At first it was suggested that the Militia service should be extended to places outside the United Kingdom. Indeed, a Bill (45 and 46 Vict., c. 49, s. 4) passed the House of Lords sanctioning this procedure, but was withdrawn before its second reading in the Commons.

The Conference of Commanding Officers of the Militia demonstrated in no hesitating manner that the sending of Militiamen abroad without obtaining their consent did not at all commend itself to them, while a proposal to incorporate the Militia with the Territorial Force was equally repugnant to them. How the difficulty was finally overcome will be shown after I have dealt with the measures adopted to increase the efficiency of the Regular Army.

The first object of the new scheme was to fit the Regular Army for service abroad as an Expeditionary Force; secondly, to form the Militia into a proper Army Reserve, and so to transform the Yeomanry that they would be able to furnish an adequate and efficient force to repel any raid which might be levelled at this country by a hostile Continental Power.

Prior to the reorganization the Regular Army consisted of 1 Army Corps, comprising 9 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades.

Under the new scheme the Army was formed

into 6 Divisions, 4 Cavalry Brigades, and Army Troops, made up as follows:

1. *A Division*.—3 Infantry brigades (1 brigade = 4 battalions); Divisional Cavalry (2 companies Mounted Infantry); 12 batteries of Artillery; Royal Engineers (2 field companies and 1 telegraph company); Army Service Corps (1 transport and supply column, 1 transport and supply park); Royal Army Medical Corps (3 field ambulances).

2. *A Cavalry Brigade* consists of three regiments (1 regiment = 3 squadrons).

3. *The Army Troops*, which are attached to the brigades and divisions as required, are of various sorts, which do not come under the heading of Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry—for instance, wireless and air line companies.*

Having thus determined the composition of the Expeditionary Force, the next question to exercise the minds of the "Powers that Be" was how to establish an adequate Reserve, which would make it possible to raise the Regular Army from its peace establishment of 241,430 men of all

* For full details concerning the establishments, etc., of the various branches of the Regular Army, the reader is referred to the companion volume, "Britain in Arms." The strength of the Army and the life of the soldier are dealt with fully in the companion volumes, "Britain in Arms" and "From Recruit to Firing-Line."

ranks and arms to its full war strength. It may here be as well to state that our Military system provides in most cases for 12 years' service in two periods—*i.e.*, Colour service, and service in the Reserve, as follows:

Household Cavalry: 3 years with the Colours, 4 years in the Reserve.

Foot Guards: 3 years with the Colours, 9 years in the Reserve.

Line Regiments: 7 years with the Colours, 5 years in the Reserve.

By this method it will be obvious that a large Reserve is always available.*

To further augment the Regular Reserve and to provide an adequate second line, the scheme of turning the Militia into a Special Reserve was hit upon, and all the Militia battalions at that time existing were taken on, with the exception of certain corps, which were disbanded.

It must be remembered that at the time of which I write the Militia was short of 40,000 men, or thereabouts; moreover, it could only be used for active service overseas should the men see fit so to volunteer. True, they had always stepped forward, cheerfully and willingly, to take up arms in their country's quarrel in the past, and would

* How the Reservists are called up on mobilization is fully dealt with in "From Recruit to Firing-Line."

doubtless do so again; no one ever doubted their loyalty for a moment. The trouble was that the Regular Army on active service abroad drew so heavily on the Militia—by independent volunteers—to make up the wastage of war, that when the time came for the Militia units—which had volunteered—to go to the front, the regiments were so depleted that they could hardly be regarded as being highly effective—this in spite of the sterling services they undoubtedly rendered in the South African War, to say nothing of their duties when embodied during the Seven Years' War, American War, Napoleonic Wars, Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny.

The Special Reserve, as constituted under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act of 1907, comprised two sections. The first is limited to 4,000 men, who sign on for service in any part of the world, "when warlike operations are in preparation or progress." Men serving in the other section are liable for foreign service, but may only be called upon for permanent service in times of imminent national danger or great emergency by Royal Proclamation. Men in the first section agree to serve in the combatant branches of the Army, such as the Artillery, Cavalry (Irish Yeomanry), Infantry, and Engineers. While men in the second section are supernumerary to the

Territorial Force, the second section serves with the Expeditionary Force in the non-combatant branches (Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Veterinary Corps, etc.), the military duties approximating as closely as possible to their civil employment. These are not formed into units, but come into being on mobilization.

On its war establishment this Force is raised to 160,000 men from a peace footing of 85,542 of all ranks.

For the better understanding of the reader it will be as well to anticipate at least one paragraph dealing with the Yeomanry by saying that the two regiments of Irish Yeomanry (previously referred to on p. 52) and the King's Colonials (Imperial Yeomanry) were created units of the Special Reserve at the reorganization, 1907-08, under the new titles of North Irish Horse, South Irish Horse, and King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment).

The Special Reserve consisted of the above Cavalry regiments, 2 corps of Royal Garrison Artillery, 2 regiments of Royal Engineers, 101 battalions of Infantry (establishment: 78,987 of all ranks).

Of this Force the Engineers are the Royal Anglesey and the Royal Monmouth; of the

Infantry battalions 70 serve as 3rd, 5th, or 6th Battalions to the Territorial (Regular) Line regiments, the remaining 27 act as extra Reserve battalions to 23 of the 67 Territorial Force (old Volunteers) regiments.

This deals with the combatant branch. How the others are disposed has already been told.

On joining the Special Reserve, a man enlists for six years (except the Irish Horse, where enlistment is for four years), and is given the opportunity of signing on for a further four years, provided that he will not have attained the age of forty by the end of such extra service.

Recruits are sent for six months' training with the Regular unit to which their battalions are attached, but the battalions themselves undergo an annual course of instruction lasting fifteen days (with six days extra for musketry in the case of Infantry regiments), under their own officers and the permanent staff drawn from the Regulars—this permanent staff, consisting of adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant-major, staff sergeant, and drummers, are retained at the Regimental Depot for the rest of the year.

In addition to certain bounties, the Special Reservist receives pay at regular Army rates when up for training.

The men of the non-combatant branches are

trained either individually with the Regulars, or with the Territorial arm to which they belong.

Treating of the Special Reserve in time of war, we find that their general function when embodied is to train recruits and furnish drafts for the Regular battalions which form the Expeditionary Force.

The operation is somewhat as follows:

Any deficiencies in the 1st (usually Foreign Reserve) Battalion is made up by drafts if necessary; the 2nd Battalion is brought up to strength when the Regular Reserves are called to the Colours.

Should the Regular battalions be over strength, or become over-established when the Reserves come in, the surplus is sent for service with the Special Reserve, as are also those who on medical examination prove unfit for active foreign service.

For a short time the Regular battalions with the Expeditionary Force are able to maintain themselves without drawing upon the Special Reserve on mobilization, but with the wastage of war, calculated at 80 per cent. per annum, it will be obvious that men have got to be drafted into the firing-line from somewhere, and these drafts are furnished from the Special Reserve at first, but later by the recruits enlisted at the commencement and during the progress of the war, and trained with the Special Reserve at the barracks which they took over when the Regular

unit to which the battalions are affiliated departed to the seat of war.

As the sick and wounded begin to arrive back from the front, and are, in due course, passed out of the hospitals as fit for home service, they are sent to join the Special Reserve.

The extra Reserve battalions, together with composite battalions of the Special Reserve, may be sent to join the Expeditionary Force as complete units as necessity may arise and policy dictates.

The complete composition of the Special Reserve is as follows:

Cavalry ..	The Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse	1,418
Artillery ..	Antrim and Cork R.G.A. and Special Reservists of the R.F.A. not organized into units	957*
Engineers ..	Royal Anglesey and Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers Special Reserve, Postal, Signal, and Motor Cycle Sections	2,040
Royal Flying Corps	Military Wing Reserve ..	450
Infantry ..	74 Special Reserve and 27 extra-Special Reserve battalions	73,826
Army Service Corps	Special Reservists	4,000
Royal Army Medical Corps	Special Reservists	2,786
Army Veterinary Corps	Special Reservists	65
	Total	85,542

* Royal Garrison Artillery only included in this figure.

In conclusion, it would be as well to point out that the Special Reserve is categorically divided under three heads:

1. Men who enlist directly into the Irish Horse, King Edward's Horse, Royal Field or Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Army Service Corps (except Mechanical Transport drivers and Horse Transport personnel), Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Veterinary Corps.

2. Men of the Territorial Force who accept the liabilities of the Special Reserve.

3. Mechanical Transport drivers, Army Service Corps; Horse Transport personnel, Army Service Corps; Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) personnel.

Men in the third category are enlisted for one year, and thereafter re-engage annually if they so desire.

CHAPTER IV

THE INAUGURATION OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

LET us first briefly consider the state of our Citizen Army prior to the reorganization.

In the first place we find that the strength was between 240,000 and 250,000 of all ranks. The Force, however, was essentially a peace army, ill-suited and ill-equipped for war. No steps were taken to utilize the resources of the country on mobilization, nor would such mobilization have been an easy matter.

There was little or no cohesion between the units, the largest of which for tactical purposes was a battalion of Infantry or regiment of Cavalry. Mobile Artillery and Army Service Corps, to all intents and purposes, did not exist, and no proper functions for the Volunteer Forces were designed in the National Defence scheme.

Camp, although legally obligatory, was in reality almost optional, and the whole organization was haphazard to a degree.

The Territorial scheme of reorganization was not regarded favourably by the majority of the old Volunteers, but none the less it has proved thoroughly satisfactory in practice.

Primarily the object of the scheme was to raise, equip, and train an army adequate for home defence, thereby lifting a weight of responsibility from the shoulders of the Army and leaving the Regular Force and the Special Reserve Force to operate abroad as might be desired. How well this object has been achieved the present war is proving.

The Force was to be organized for war, partially trained in peace, with the prospect of a more comprehensive training on the outbreak of hostilities. The period deemed necessary for the fuller training was, I believe, six months. This training is now being undergone by most of the regiments, except those few who are already at the front—I refer to the London Scottish, Artists, etc. Further, the Force was so constituted that rapid mobilization could be effected, and the Expeditionary Force set free at once.

Of the functions of the Territorial Force, it may be said that they act as a support and feeder to the Regular Army, the latter by means of the Imperial Service Sections. As supports, they garrison the fortresses and guard our shores.

The Act by which the Territorial Force came into existence is known as the "Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907" (7 Edw. VII., c. 9), and is stated to be "an Act to provide for the reorganization of His Majesty's Military Forces, and for that purpose to authorize the establishment of County Associations, and the raising and maintenance of a Territorial Force, and for amending the Acts relating to the Reserve Force" (August 2, 1907).

This Act provides (*inter alia*) for the establishment of County Associations in accordance with schemes drawn up by the Army Council, such schemes providing for the establishment and incorporation of Associations under suitable titles, appointment of presidents, representative officers, members, and co-opted members, election of chairman and vice-chairman, secretary, and other officers (appointed by Associations subject to approval of Army Council).

Provision was also made for dividing counties and appointing sub-Associations where necessary, for General Officers deputed by the Army Council to attend meetings and speak but not to vote, and for matters of procedure.

The Associations were at once ordered to ascertain the resources of their own counties, and to carry out such duties as might be assigned to

them by the Army Council, such duties including—the organization, administration, and recruiting of the Territorial Force; the provision of buildings (riding-schools, gun-parks, drill-halls, etc.), rifle ranges, and sites for camps, and the arrangement for manœuvre areas; the provision of horses for the Force on its peace footing, attending to the registration (in conjunction with the Military Authorities) of horses suitable for military service; arrangements with employers of labour for their employees' holidays at times suitable for annual training; the establishment and assistance of cadet corps and rifle clubs; and last, but by no means least, to arrange for the supply on mobilization of such things as may best be obtained locally for the Territorial Force units; the payment of separation and other allowances to the families of soldiers on the embodiment of the Force.

The care of Reservists and discharged soldiers was also placed in the hands of the County Associations.

Provision was made for the payment of the expenses of County Associations by the Army Council out of monies voted annually by Parliament for Army services.

Part II. of the Act deals with the Territorial Force, and sets forth that: "It shall be lawful

for His Majesty to raise and maintain a force, to be called the 'Territorial Force,' consisting of such number of men as may from time to time be provided by Parliament."

Provision was made for Orders as to the formation of men into proper military units to act independently or in conjunction with any other parts of His Majesty's Forces; for the posting of men, and constitution of the Permanent Staff. Subject to such Orders the Army Council make General or Special Regulations—that is to say, the Territorial Force Regulations—but such Regulations must not affect the following matters:

1. The term of the Territorial soldier's service, or the area within which such service is to be rendered.
2. The transference of a man from one corps to another without his consent.
3. The transference of a man without his consent, when not embodied from the unit to which he was posted on enlistment, to any other unit of the same corps.
4. The transference of a man to any Regular battalion of his own corps without his consent.

Provision is made for the formation of a Reserve Division of the Territorial Force, from which a

man may not be transferred without his consent to a corps of another arm.

Presidents of County Associations are given the right of nominating persons to first appointments to the lowest commissioned rank within thirty days of vacancies being notified, provided the candidate fulfils the necessary qualifications.

Enlistment under the Act allows a man to select the unit corps and county in which he wishes to serve.

Service is for a period of not more than four years from the date of attestation. Men may re-engage within twelve months of the end of their term of service for a period not exceeding four years, and on such re-engagement make the prescribed declaration.

When the Force is not embodied, or the Army Reserve called up on a permanent footing, a man may claim his discharge upon giving to his Commanding Officer three months' notice in writing, paying £5 or such lesser sum, if any, which may be demanded, and handing in his kit in such good condition as may be reasonably expected having regard to fair wear and tear.

Men may be discharged at the discretion of the Commanding Officer for certain offences, but have the right to appeal to the Army Council.

Should a man's term of service expire at such

a time as the Army Reserve is called up on a permanent footing, he may be required to continue to serve for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Certain sections of the Army Act are made to apply to the Territorial Force, and it is made lawful to take into military custody and try by Court-martial any person who has been dismissed the service with disgrace, and who enlists in the Territorial Force without disclosing such circumstance, and any person subject to military law who knowingly aids and abets such enlistment.

The Territorial Force is for service in the United Kingdom only, but certain men serving in the Imperial Service Section voluntarily undertake under the Act to go on foreign service when called upon to do so.

Power is given to provide a period of preliminary recruit training within one year of enlistment by an Order in Council, but no such Order has yet been issued.

The preliminary training just mentioned would appear to refer to a continuous period of recruit training, for the next paragraph goes on to state:

“ 14. (1) (b) Whether such an Order in Council has been made or not, attend the number of drills and fulfil the other conditions prescribed for a recruit of his arm or branch of the service.”

“ 14. (2) The requirement to attend training and drills, and to fulfil conditions under this section, shall be in addition to the requirement to attend training and drills and to fulfil conditions for the purpose of annual training.”

As regards the annual training, which may be taken as meaning “ Camp,” this is to be for a period of not less than eight nor more than fifteen days (eighteen days maximum for the Cavalry). This training may take place in any part of the United Kingdom, and the men may be called up once or oftener in each year, provided the maximum of fifteen or eighteen days is not exceeded.

It is further laid down that the prescribed number of drills (other than “ Camp”) must be performed.

The training of a unit may be dispensed with at the discretion of the authorized General Officer, that of the individual at the discretion of his Commanding Officer, subject to the direction of the aforementioned General Officer.

His Majesty in Council has the right to extend the annual training (Camp) of the whole or any part of the Territorial Force to a period not exceeding thirty days in any one year. Conversely, the period of training may be reduced or dispensed with. Before, however, such an Order in Council can be put into force, the draft must be

laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than forty days.

Following upon a Royal Proclamation calling up the Army Reserve upon permanent service, orders may be issued for embodying the Territorial Force within one month of date, unless an Address has been presented to the King by both Houses praying that the Force may not be embodied, time being given for the presentation of such Address, unless the exigencies of the situation are such that no delay is admissible. Should the Houses not be sitting when such emergency arises, Proclamation must be issued requiring Parliament to meet within ten days. The Force will also be disembodied by Royal Proclamation.

Soldiers failing to attend on embodiment without good and sufficient reason and excuse may be taken into military custody, tried by Court-martial, sentenced and punished accordingly. For failure to attend the prescribed number of drills and annual training a fine of £5 or such lesser sum, if any, may be inflicted, a similar fine being laid down for the wrongful loss, damage, destruction, etc., of the kit, clothing, and equipment issued to him.

Members of Parliament taking commissions in the Territorial Force do not thereby vacate their seats in the House.

The duties of a Sheriff who is an officer in the Territorial Force are performed by the Under-Sheriff when such Force is embodied.

Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the Territorial Force cannot be compelled to serve in the capacities of peace or parish officers, or as High Sheriff. They are also exempt from jury service.

Offences under the Territorial Forces Regulation (1907) Act and the Army Act (so far as it applies), committed when the force is not embodied, which are cognizable by a Court-martial, may be dealt with by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and the offender taken into military custody, and all fines imposed are paid to the County Association for which he was enlisted.

Other enactments as to legal proceedings are laid down, and the Army Act made to apply to the Territorial Force as it applies to the Militia.

Privileges of travelling at reduced rates are granted to Territorials on duty, as to Regular soldiers.

Any enactments relating to the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteers may, with the necessary adaptations, be applied to the Territorial Force by an Order in Council after such Order in Council has been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Section 29 of the Act, making transitory pro-

visions, is of great importance, and is therefore given in full:

“ 29. (1) Where an Association has been established under this Act for any county, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, transfer to the Territorial Force such units of the Yeomanry and Volunteers, or part thereof, raised in the county as may be specified in the Order, and every such unit or part thereof shall from the date mentioned in the Order be deemed to have been lawfully formed under the part of this Act as a unit of the Territorial Force, as provided by the Order, and the provisions of this part of the Act shall apply to it accordingly.

“ (2) Every officer and man of a unit or part thereof mentioned in any such Order shall, from the date mentioned in that Order, be deemed to be an officer or man of the Territorial Force. Provided that nothing in this section or any in Order made thereunder shall, without his consent, affect the conditions or area of service of any person commissioned, enlisted, or enrolled before the passing of this Act.

“ (3) An Order in Council under this section may provide—

“ (a) For the application to officers and men who become subject thereto of the provisions of this Act as to conditions and area

of service, and for the continuance of the application to officers and men who remain subject thereto of the provisions as to conditions and area of service previously in force as respects those officers and men.

“(b) For transferring to the Association any property vested in a Secretary of State for the purposes of any unit to which the Order relates.

“(c) For transferring to the Association any property belonging to or held for the benefit of any such unit, so, however, that all property so transferred shall as from the date of the transfer be held by the Association for the benefit in like manner of the corresponding unit of the Territorial Force or for such other purpose as the Association, with the consent of such corresponding unit, to be ascertained in the prescribed manner, shall direct; and any question which may arise as to whether any property is transferred to an Association, or as to the trusts or purposes upon or for which it is or ought to be held, shall be referred for the decision of a Secretary of State, whose decision shall be final. The corresponding unit of the Territorial Force shall, in the event of any such transfer, become entitled, notwithstanding the terms of any trust, limitation, or condition affecting the property so trans-

ferred, to the estate or interest in such property of the unit to the property of which the Order relates; but subject to this provision: the interest of any beneficiary other than such unit shall not, without the consent of such beneficiary, be affected. The Order may, if it be deemed proper, having regard to the special circumstances of any case, provide for the appointment of special trustees to act together with or to the exclusion of the Association in regard to any such property, and such special trustees may be the existing trustees of such property.

“(d) For transferring to the Association any liabilities of any such unit which the Association is willing to assume, and providing for the discharge of any such liabilities which are not so transferred.

“(e) For transferring to the Association any land or interest in land acquired by the Council of a County or Borough on behalf of any Volunteer Corps to which the Order relates, and any outstanding liabilities of the Council incurred in respect thereof, if the Council and the Association consent.

And may contain such supplemental, consequential, and incidental provisions as may appear necessary or proper for the purposes of the Order.

“(4) Every Order in Council made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.”

Part III. of the Act deals with the Special Reserve. Part IV. is supplemental, and therein it is stated that the expression “county” means a county or riding of a county for which a Lieutenant is appointed, and includes the City of London. It also in certain cases means the county of a city, as “the county of the City of Chester,” or county of a town, as “the county of the Nottinghams.”

It is interesting to note that the Lord Mayor of London is *ex-officio* President of the Association of the City of London. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports may *ex officio* be a member of either or both the Kent ^{and}_{or} Sussex County Associations. Similarly, the Warden of the Stannaries is eligible in either Devon or Cornwall.

This, then, deals with the Act. It now remains to be shown how it was put into force, and with what effect.

The actual transformation was brought about by an Order in Council dated March 19, 1908, although April 1—the date on which County Associations took over the administration—is always kept as the Territorial birthday. By this Order all existing units of Yeomanry and Volun-

teers (except the Irish Horse, who became the Cavalry of the Special Reserve, the Isle of Man Volunteers, and certain University and Public School Corps) were transferred to the Territorial Force. The officers and men of the old Volunteers "took on" under the new Act as they were willing and eligible to do. Soldiers serving at the time were allowed to engage for one year under the new conditions.

The establishment of the Territorial Force was estimated at 11,895 officers and 302,199 N.C.O.'s and men. On October 1, 1908, the strength was 58 per cent.—*i.e.*, 8,428 officers and 188,785 men; on January 1, 1909, 8,593 officers and 199,059 men; on February 25, 1909, 8,807 officers and 228,754 men. By October 1, 1909, the percentage had risen from the 54 per cent. of a year before to from 70·3 per cent. in the Lowlands to 84·3 per cent. in the North Midlands.

The Yeomanry having been upon much the same footing as the Militia for a number of years, the transference to the Territorial Force made little or no difference to them. Difficulty, however, was experienced in raising the Artillery, as I know full well, for I served in one of the first-raised batteries.

The scheme provided for fourteen batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, ten of which were new

units, two were furnished by the H.A.C., and two were formed from old Volunteer corps. Forty-eight out of fifty-five batteries of Royal Field Artillery were formed by the conversion of existing units of Royal Garrison Artillery, Engineers, or Infantry. The Mountain Batteries were something entirely new, and had only reached 60 per cent. of their strength by the end of 1909. The Heavy Batteries and Coast Defence Companies were formed from the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Engineers (Divisional, Telegraph, and Fortress) also had to be raised, as well as twenty-eight new units of the Army Service Corps. The latter reached 57 per cent. of its strength by October 1, 1908.

The Royal Army Medical Corps needed augmentation, having had but a few bearer companies under the old régime. Field Hospitals and Ambulances had to be formed. By October 1 the former had reached 31 per cent., and the latter 66 per cent.

The Infantry fell off a bit at first, but after the patriotic recruiting campaign carried out by the *Daily Mail* the numbers rapidly increased.

Before going on to speak of the system by which the various arms were organized into the useful fighting machine we have to-day, I want

to write a little about the H.A.C. and the Inns of Court Volunteers under the new conditions. The latter are soon dealt with. Under the re-organization the "Devil's Own," as the Inns of Court are nicknamed, became an Officer's Training Corps, consisting of a squadron of Cavalry and three companies of Infantry.

The H.A.C., however, has a different story. With hundreds of years of tradition behind them, and the right of precedence next after the Regular Forces (granted by a General Order, No. 85, dated June 1, 1833), it was only natural that the officers and men of the regiment were unwilling to merge their identity under a Territorial number.

In addition to the Territorial Force already mentioned the scheme provided for the establishment of a Territorial Force Reserve of some 80,000 men; this would put the fighting figures of the whole Force at somewhere about 400,000 in case of invasion.

Too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that the new Citizen Army was designed to act alone in the event of an invasion taking place when our Expeditionary Force is overseas. Therefore the Territorial Force was modelled upon the Regular Army, and organized in 14 Mounted Brigades, 14 Divisions, Army Troops, and Coast Defence Troops. The last-named are under the

Officer Commanding Coast Defences, and the others under the General Officers "over" the Command in which they are situated.

For the reader's benefit it is stated that the United Kingdom, with the exception of the London District, is divided into seven "Commands," each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, in all of which, excepting the Aldershot and Irish Commands, Territorial Divisions are stationed. The five remaining are—

Southern Command: Headquarters, Salisbury; 2 Territorial Force Divisions.

Eastern Command: Headquarters, London; 2 Territorial Force Divisions.

Scottish Command: Headquarters, Edinburgh; 2 Territorial Force Divisions.

Northern Command: Headquarters, York; 3 Territorial Force Divisions.

Western Command: Headquarters, Chester; 3 Territorial Force Divisions.

London forms a separate district under the General Officer Commanding London District, and furnishes 2 Territorial Force Divisions.

In order that each Division may be complete there is, in addition to Infantry, the proper proportion of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Royal Army Medical Corps.

It is not my purpose to deal with establishments

in detail at the present moment; that will be done later. It will therefore suffice for the moment to say that each Division is divided into three Infantry brigades, which are again subdivided into four battalions of 1,009 officers and men, each battalion comprising eight companies.* There are also the Divisional Troops—*i.e.*, Cavalry, Engineers, Artillery, Transport, and Medical Service.

A mounted brigade is attached to each Division, and consists of Yeomanry, Horse Artillery, Cavalry, Ambulances, and a Transport and Supply Column.

The Army Troops, of which more anon, are composed of those Infantry battalions and other units not required in the Divisions.

There are also special troops—Artillery and Engineers—for the coast defence. These are raised as near the port they will be called upon to defend in war time as possible.

This brings us to the composition as laid down in "Territorial Force Regulations," as follows:

Divisions.

Mounted Brigades.

* Since writing this an Army Order has been issued promising that the T. F. War Establishment shall be the same as that of the Regular Army, and that the double company formation should be adopted, for which see companion volume, "Britain in Arms."

Army Troops.

Troops specially allotted to Garrison Duties.
Line of Communication Units.

As regards the Territorial Medical Service, when the scheme was first brought into being voluntary aid was asked from the medical and nursing professions. At once some 700 doctors and numerous nurses offered their services. The former were appointed officers of the Territorial Medical Corps, and the Territorial Nursing Service was organized, with an organizing matron in charge of each centre to register nurses fulfilling the necessary qualifications, and a matron to take charge of each hospital.

Special training schools are established in each district for the instruction of officers and men, and the hospital staffs of the corps.

When called up, the Territorial Medical Service is divided as follows:

1. Medical and Sanitary Service, with combatant units, the medical side being formed of the doctors attached to regiments and the stretcher-bearers. The Sanitary Section looks after the purification of water-supply and other matters of sanitation.
2. Field Medical Units. These are the Cavalry Ambulances, which remove the wounded from the field and render first aid.

3. Sanitary Companies are formed to look after camp sanitation, etc., and are usually placed under the command of doctors acting as medical officers of health in their civilian capacity.

4. Finally, the scheme of organization provided for the establishment of 23 general hospitals for the reception of the sick and wounded from the Forces in the field.

There are 13 battalions of Cyclists, in addition to which County Associations may authorize the raising of one Cyclist Section, consisting of 1 Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 12 privates (including 1 cycle repairer and 1 bâtman) in each battalion of Infantry.

As to the Special and Imperial Service Sections, members of the Territorial Force who elect to serve in the Special Service Section are liable in case of national emergency to serve for a period not exceeding one month in the coast defences of other places specified in the agreement where the Territorial Force is not embodied. Candidates for the Special Service Section are medically examined on joining, and once or oftener in every three years.

Men may leave the Section by giving three months' notice in writing, but if Special Service is required before the notice expires then such Special Services must be carried out in accordance with the

terms of the agreement. Men may be discharged from the Sections at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Officers and men joining the Imperial Service Section agree to serve abroad in time of national emergency, but only with their own or part of their own unit, and cannot be drafted individually to any other unit. Service in this Section lasts for the whole period of his engagement in the Territorial Force.

Territorials in this Section may be distinguished by a small silver bar, bearing the words "Imperial Service," surmounted by a crown, worn on the right breast of the tunic.

The following explanation should make the present position abundantly clear:

Normally the Territorial Force is only liable for service in the United Kingdom, but the Imperial Service Section is liable for foreign service, as set out above (see also paras. 10 - 12, "Territorial Force Regulations"). In some cases whole units have accepted the liability in peace time, and after the present war commenced many wished to do so. A general invitation was therefore issued, and where 60 per cent. volunteered the unit was accepted for Imperial Service, and the County Associations authorized to form Reserve units in order to—

1. Take the place of the Imperial Service units in the scheme for home defence if and when the latter are ordered abroad.

2. Act as feeders and replace the wastage of war in the Imperial Service units.

These Reserve units bear the same title as the corresponding Imperial Service units, with the addition of the word "Reserve," and are composed of—

1. Men of the Imperial Service units who are unable to accept the liability to go abroad, or who, although medically fit for home defence, are not sound enough for foreign service.

2. Recruits who may be enlisted either for Imperial Service or for Home Service.

By this it will be seen that the strength of the Territorial Force is now greatly increased, and to show how the scheme works, let us take the case of the London Scottish, who, as all the world knows, have recently been engaged in two very brilliant bayonet charges, in the execution of which they have suffered heavy losses. These gaps in the ranks will be filled by men from the Reserve Battalions who have enlisted for Imperial Service.

As has been shown, men from the Territorial Force are allotted to garrisons and defended ports, but the great majority of mobile units form the

Central Force, Home Defence (now to be taken over by Reserve units), commanded by General Sir Ian Hamilton, D.S.O., having its headquarters in London. This Force is organized into the First, Second, and Third Armies and a Mounted Division.

Concerning commands in the Territorial Force. Each of the Mounted Brigades is as a rule commanded by a Colonel of Regulars, who is on mobilization granted the rank of Brigadier-General. Army Troops come under the General Officer Commanding a Division, who is a Major-General of Regulars, having to assist him a General Staff Officer, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant, and Quartermaster-General from the full-pay list of Regulars; an officer to command the Divisional Artillery, who is generally a Regular; a principal Medical Officer of the Territorial Force, assisted by a Regular officer of the R.A.M.C. acting as Staff Officer. Troops for Garrison duty and duty at defended ports are under the Coast Defence Commander. Those four high officers are responsible in their turn to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of their command. It should also be pointed out that these Regular officers retain their commands in the Territorial Force in time of war.

Before passing on to the next chapter, several points remain to be cleared up.

Enlistment in the Territorial Force is for a period of four years, as set out previously, men being eligible between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five years. However, bandsmen and men to act as clerks may enlist up to fifty years of age. Ex-Regular soldiers with special qualifications may also be over thirty-five at the time of enlistment. Boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen are allowed to enlist as trumpeters, buglers, and bandsmen with the consent of their parents or guardians.

Territorials below the rank of sergeant are discharged on attaining the age of forty, or in exceptional cases forty-five; sergeants at fifty, exceptional cases fifty-five; bandsmen and clerks at fifty-five.

In addition to fulfilling the necessary height, weight, and chest measurement qualifications, the recruit has to undergo a pretty stiff medical examination. Weights and measurements vary with height. The standards of height and number of drills to be performed in addition to the Annual Training in Camp and the Musketry Course are given on page 92.

The bulk of the drills, lasting one hour each, have to be performed before Camp, in order that pay and allowances may be drawn. The Annual Training is for not less than eight days in all

Arm of the Service.	Standard of Height, Recruits.	Recruit Drills, First Year.	Drills in Subsequent Years.
Yeomanry	5 ft. 3 in. and upwards	20	10
R.H.A. and R.F.A. Drivers ..	5 ft. 3. in. to 5 ft. 6 in.		
R.H.A. and R.F.A. Gunners ..	5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 10 in.		
Royal Artillery (heavy) Drivers	5 ft. 4 in. and upwards		
Royal Artillery (heavy) Gunners	5 ft. 6 in. "	45	20
R.F.A. Garrison Artillery ..	5 ft. 6 in. "		
Mountain Artillery Gunners ..	5 ft. 6 in. "		
Mountain Artillery Gunners as Drivers	5 ft. 7 in. "		
	5 ft. 4 in. "		
Royal Engineers, Sappers ..	5 ft. 4 in. "		10
Royal Engineers, Drivers ..	5 ft. 3 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.		15
		Field companies, 40 Other field and for- tress (works) units, 45 Electric light units, 20 40	6 or 20* 11 15
Infantry (including Cyclists) ..	5 ft. 2 in. and upwards		
Army Service Corps, Drivers ..	5 ft. 3 in. "		
		Horse transport. 20 mounted, 8 on foot	15
Army Service Corps, Drivers, horse transport	5 ft. 3 in. to 5 ft. 5 in.		
		Mechanical transport, 20 on foot; supply, 8 on foot	15
Royal Army Medical Corps ..	5 ft. 3 in. and upwards	42	10

* According to qualifications.

cases, and must not exceed eighteen days for the Yeomanry and fifteen days for the other arms, except as already detailed earlier in this book.

For the Musketry Course and Practice ninety rounds of ammunition are issued to each man annually free of charge.

The penalties to which the Territorial is liable for failing to make himself efficient, or for non-attendance on embodiment, and his privileges have also been touched on, but it may be added that every man who presents himself medically fit when the Territorial Force is embodied by Royal Proclamation is given a bounty of £5 5s., and receives pay and allowances as set forth in a subsequent chapter.

On joining the force, a man has issued to him his complete equipment, a great-coat, and two suits of clothes, one being service dress, free of charge, and in addition receives a money payment for the wear and tear of his boots while in Camp.

Horses and bicycles for Camp purposes are either provided by the County Association, or men may use their own, if serviceable, and receive a money payment for their use.

To certain classes of Territorial regiments the privilege of carrying guidons or colours is granted.

Those units of the Yeomanry styled and dressed

as Dragoons may carry a guidon, and those battalions of Infantry which do not bear the title "Rifles" or "Rifle Brigade," nor wear the appointments of a Rifle regiment, may carry "King's" and "Regimental Colours."

The cost of the maintenance must be borne by the regiment to whom they must be presented or by whom they must be provided after permission to carry such guidons or colours has been granted by the War Office, and the designs passed by the Inspector of Regimental Colours at the Royal College of Heralds.

Two classes of Service medal, as distinct from War medals, are granted to Territorials:

1. The Territorial decoration, which is a medal given to a Territorial officer after twenty years' service, who is recommended by his Commanding Officer, and certified as being a thoroughly capable and efficient officer. This certificate is worded as follows:

"We hereby certify that — holds (or has held) a Commission in the Territorial Force; that he has completed the qualifying period of twenty years' meritorious service in that Force; that he is an efficient and thoroughly capable officer of proved capacity; that he has fully qualified for his substantial rank; and that he is in every way deserving of the Territorial Decoration."

2. The Territorial Efficiency Medal is granted to N.C.O.'s and men of the Territorial Force who complete twelve years' continuous service, and attend at least twelve trainings, and are recommended by the Commanding Officer.

Officers of the Army Veterinary Corps Territorial Force take first rank as Lieutenants, must be qualified at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, approved by the Director-General Army Veterinary Service, and be under forty years of age, and must attend a period of training lasting fifteen days at least once in every two years.

These officers are detailed for—

1. General veterinary duties.
2. Veterinary hospitals.
3. Administrative branches with the headquarters of divisions.

Army Chaplains of all denominations are appointed where there are 150 of their particular denomination in a unit.

A man wishing to leave the Territorial Force in peace time may do so by giving three months' notice, delivering up his arms, clothing, and equipment in good condition (fair wear and tear excepted), and by paying a sum not exceeding £5, but this payment may be, and generally is, waived when the man can show sufficient grounds to justify his application for a free discharge.

CHAPTER V

COMPOSITION AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL FORCE

It must be clearly understood that in this chapter the Reserve units are neither included nor dealt with, details of them not being to hand at the present moment. All we can say has already been said—namely, for every existing unit of the Territorial Force which has volunteered and been accepted for foreign service a Reserve unit has been formed or is in process of formation.

First in the composition comes the Headquarters—that is to say, the controlling branch of each Division, Mounted Brigade, Infantry Brigade, the Divisional Artillery, and Engineers. At the head of the Territorial Force by right of precedence stands the Honourable Artillery Company, but which in our summary of the composition of the Territorial Force will be included under Royal Horse Artillery and Infantry for the sake of convenience.

Exclusive of the new "Reserve," the Territorial Force is composed of 906 units, divided up

as shown hereunder. From this list the reader will see that our Citizen Army is indeed complete in itself, and well designed and organized for war.

Class of Unit.	Number of Units in Each Class.
Yeomanry	55 regiments.
Royal Horse Artillery	14 batteries and 14 ammunition columns.
Royal Field Artillery	123 batteries and 41 ammunition columns.
Royal Field Artillery Howitzer Brigade	28 batteries, 14 ammunition columns, and 1 small-arm section ammunition column.
Royal Garrison Artillery Mountain Brigade	3 batteries and 1 ammunition column.
Royal Garrison Artillery	14 heavy batteries and 14 ammunition columns.
Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast Defence)	6 heavy batteries and 76 companies.
Royal Engineers ..	28 field companies, 14 divisional signal companies, 15 signal companies (Army Troops), 52 fortress and electrical engineers companies.
Infantry	207 battalions (including 13 Cyclist battalions) and 3 companies.
Royal Army Medical Corps	42 field ambulances, 14 clearing hospitals, 23 general hospitals, 2 sanitary companies, and 14 medical schools.
Army Service Corps	14 mounted brigade transport, 8 supply columns, and 56 divisional companies.
Army Veterinary Corps	7 veterinary hospitals.

With this general summary as a guide, we may now proceed to examine the establishments of the various units in detail, and first, by right of precedence, let us take the Honourable Artillery Company, subdividing it into (*a*) Horse Artillery, (*b*) Infantry. And here a very little may be said about what has been done since the war commenced.

Normally the H.A.C. consists of two four-gun batteries of Horse Artillery and a battalion comprising four companies of Infantry (peace and war footing). Very early in the war both units were accepted for foreign service: the Infantry are already in France, and the Artillery will doubtless be there very shortly. Meantime the establishment of the Infantry has been raised to two battalions of eight companies each, and two Reserve batteries of Horse Artillery have also been formed.

Next in order of precedence comes the Yeomanry, with a peace establishment (exclusive of Permanent Staff and attached) of 25,663 of all ranks. In this establishment are included 1,321 officers, of whom 14 belong to the Signal Troops. As regards these Signal Troops, which are also included, the establishment is 14 officers and 294 N.C.O.'s and men. The strength on October 1, 1913, was 3 officers and 74 N.C.O.'s and

men. The total strength of the remainder of the Yeomanry on October 1, 1913, was 1,168 officers and 23,049 of other ranks.

A Yeomanry regiment on a peace footing is made up of four squadrons, etc., but on mobilization the establishment comprises headquarters, machine-gun sections, and three squadrons, which are brought up to war strength by absorbing the fourth squadron, of which two officers and as many men as are left over form the nucleus of a new Reserve squadron to make good the wastage of war.

Of the fourteen batteries of Royal Horse Artillery raised when the Territorial Force came into being, two were furnished by the Honourable Artillery Company, two were formed from existing Volunteer corps, and the remaining ten were entirely new units.

These fourteen batteries, with their corresponding number of ammunition columns, are allotted exclusively to the Mounted Brigades, whereas the Yeomanry regiments mentioned previously are, in certain cases, allotted to the Divisional Troops, and the Territorial Royal Field Artillery are brigaded by themselves, and are allotted only to Divisional Troops.

A Yeomanry regiment is made up of headquarters, machine-gun section, seven motor-

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cyclists, and four squadrons. The total strength of a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry is 481 in peace and 482 in war, but it is pointed out that the regiment takes the field for war with three instead of four squadrons.

A battery of Royal Horse Artillery (Territorial) has four guns (two less than a Regular battery), and numbers 160 of all ranks in both peace and war; but a battery with the Expeditionary Force numbers 151, and requires 164 horses. The ammunition column numbers 72 men and 73 horses.

The following is a brief summary of the strength of the Territorial Royal Field Artillery:

Brigades	55		
Batteries R.F.A. (4 15-pr. B.L.C. guns each)	123		
Ammunition columns for same	41	Batteries	151
Batteries R.F.A. (Howitzer) (4 5-inch B.L. howitzers each)	28	Ammunition columns ..	56
Ammunition columns for same	14		
Small-arm section ammunition column	1		
Officers	1,113	Peace establish-	
Other ranks	29,842	ment ..	30,955
Officers	897	Serving on Oc-	
Other ranks	25,124	tober 1, 1913	26,021

Shortage of Establishment, October 1, 1913 .. 4,934

NOTE.—The peace establishment of Territorial batteries varies, the author is therefore of the opinion that a comparison between Regular and Territorial strengths will be of more

interest. It should be remembered that the Regular R.F.A. Battery is composed of six 18-pr. Q.F. guns, whereas the Territorial Battery is composed of four 15-pr. B.L.C. guns, but in both cases three batteries, together with the Headquarters and ammunition columns, comprise the Brigade.

The composition of an Artillery Brigade is as follows:

	Regular.		Territorial.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
Headquarters ..	5	37	5	29
3 batteries ..	15	579	15	429
Ammunition column	3	155	5	158
Total ..	23	771	25	616
Horses, 748 (198 saddle, 548 draught, 2 heavy draught)			Horses, 573 (195 saddle, 377 draught, 1 pack)	

As to the Howitzer Brigades, in the Regular Army the brigade is composed of three batteries, each of six 4·5-inch Q.F. howitzers, while in the Territorial Force two batteries, each of four 5-inch B.L. howitzers, is the composition.

With this difference in view, it will suffice to say that the brigades, including headquarters, three or two batteries, and ammunition columns, are as follows:

Regulars: 22 officers, 733 rank and file; horses, 697 (195 saddle, 500 draught, 2 heavy draught).

Territorial: 18 officers, 385 rank and file; horses, 350 (132 saddle, 217 draught, 1 pack).

From the Field Artillery we must turn our

attention to the Royal Garrison Artillery, which is divided into two parts: (1) Divisional Troops, comprising Mountain Batteries armed with the 10-pr. B.L. gun, and Heavy Batteries, which have the 4·7-inch Q.F. guns. (2) Troops allotted to defended ports.

The 4th Highland Brigade is composed of headquarters, three batteries, and an ammunition column. These come within the No. 1 District, and are allotted to the Highland Division. The peace establishment is 21 officers and 778 other ranks. On October 1, 1913, the full complement of officers were serving, while there was only a shortage of 63 in the other ranks. The establishments are approximately 2 officers, 22 other ranks headquarters; 5 officers, 210 other ranks per battery; 4 officers, 128 other ranks for the ammunition column. The batteries are:

Argyllshire Battery.

Ross and Cromarty Battery.

Buteshire Battery.

The Heavy Batteries have a total peace establishment of 86 officers and 2,929 other ranks. Of these 79 officers and 2,929 other ranks were serving on October 1, 1914. In addition, there is an ammunition column of (approximately) 1 officer and 48 other ranks, attached to each battery of (approximately) 5 officers and 160 men.

MOUNTAIN BRIGADE, ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (WAR ESTABLISHMENT).

This consists of headquarters (35 of all ranks), three batteries (654 of all ranks), and ammunition columns (135 of all ranks), making a total personnel of 824 to the brigade, with 183 horses (104 saddle and 29 draught), and 317 pack-animals.

Each battery is made up of—

- 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns (officers).
- 1 battery Sergeant-Major.
- 1 battery Quartermaster-Sergeant.
- 8 sergeants.
- 1 farrier-sergeant, 4 shoeing smiths, 3 saddlers, 3 fitters or wheelers (artificers).
- 8 corporals.
- 8 bombardiers.
- 2 trumpeters.
- 163 gunners. As to gun detachment, 52; spare men, 6; orderlies, 2; signallers, 4; gunners as drivers for pack, 90; and spare animals, 9.
- 2 bātmén.
- 5 Army Service Corps drivers. As to 3 for draught-horse, 2 for pack-animals.

Giving a total of 218 of all ranks, and requiring 22 saddle-horses, 5 draught-horses, and 96 pack animals.

HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTERY AND AMMUNITION COLUMN.

As was pointed out earlier, these Heavy Batteries are allotted as Divisional Troops, and are not brigaded.

The battery consists of 5 officers, 8 staff-sergeants and sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 8 artificers, and 147 rank and file, including 72 gunners and 52 gunners as drivers. The complement of horses for the whole battery of 170 of all ranks at war strength, 118 (as to 92 heavy draught-horses for the guns, 5 draught-horses for the second line transport, and 21 saddle-horses).

The ammunition column consists of 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 4 artificers, and 44 rank and file, with a complement of 43 horses (as to 4 saddle-horses, 2 draught-horses for second line transport, and 37 heavy draught-horses).

The transport, not included in the above, consists of 3 saddle-horses, 7 draught-horses, 129 heavy draught-horses, 28 vehicles, and 77 drivers.

HEAVY BATTERIES FOR COAST DEFENCE.

The heavy batteries are each made up (at war strength) of 5 officers (Major, Captain, and 3 Subalterns), Battery Sergeant-Major, Battery

Quartermaster-Sergeant, 6 sergeants, 4 artificers, 2 trumpeters, and 101 rank and file, including 65 gunners and 24 drivers for vehicles and spare draught-horses, giving a total of 130 of all ranks, with 67 horses (as to 15 riding and 52 draught).

The transport is made up of 4 gun-carriages, with limbers, requiring 16 drivers and 32 horses; 4 ammunition-waggons, each drawn by 4 horses, and ridden by 2 drivers; there are, in addition, 4 spare horses, with their 2 drivers, and 3 spare drivers, making 8 vehicles, 52 draught-horses, and 29 drivers.

This brings us to the end of our consideration of the Artillery establishments, and we may now pass on to the Royal Engineers, who in the dim and distant days of the past, prior to 1716, were joined with the Artillery in one regiment. Up to 1698 Engineer trains were under the command of the Master-General of Ordnance, and were only raised for each particular campaign, and the first "train" for permanent service with the Army was not organized until 1698. By a Royal Warrant of May 26, 1716, the Engineers became a separate corps from the Artillery, and in 1787 six companies of men "skilled in trade" were raised to "practise" their trades for the furtherance of military objects. These companies re-

ceived the title of "Royal Military Artificers." It should be said that they were modelled upon the "Soldiers' Artificers Company," organized at Gibraltar in 1772. In 1787 the old Engineer trains were granted the title "Royal Engineers." In 1813 the Royal Military Artificers changed their title to the "Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners," and in 1824 the first Survey Company was added. It should be explained that the R.E. branch consisted of officers, while the "artificers" were privates under their command. In 1856 (October 17, to be precise) the title "Royal Engineers" was made to embrace both branches, and in 1877 the word "train" was finally relegated to the limbo of the past.

When the reconstruction of our Citizen Army came about, some of the existing units of Royal Engineers were converted into heavy Artillery; others continued to serve in their former Volunteer capacity, but numerous new units had to be raised. At first the Divisional units filled better than the others, and the Telegraph companies also got recruits fairly easily, but the Fortress companies were more or less a drug in the market.

The peace establishments and number of officers, N.C.O.'s and men serving on October 1, 1913, read as follows:

	Peace Establishment.		Serving October 1, 1913.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
*Divisional Engineers (including Infantry of Signal Companies)	210	6,874	212	5,874
Engineers allotted as Army troops (Wireless, Cable, and Air Line Signal Companies)	80	2,240	70	1,949
Fortress Engineers (Electric Light and Works Companies)	174	4,894	175	4,468
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps	60	—	55	—
Army Postal Service ..	11	194	—	—
Army Signal Service ..	4	3	1	—
Total	539	14,205	513	12,291

* Included in the above figures are signal companies made up from the various Territorial regiments of Infantry. Of these companies the peace establishment is 45 officers and 908 rank and file. The strength on October 1, 1913, was 17 officers and 418 rank and file.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Royal Engineers (Territorial) are split up into three main parts—(1) Divisional Engineers (including signal companies from Infantry regiments), (2) Army Troops, (3) Fortress Engineers and subsidiary branches, comprising Railway Staff

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Corps, Army Postal Service, and Army Signal Service.

The next arm to be considered is the one from which the whole Territorial Force, with the exception of the Yeomanry, has, to all intents and purposes, sprung—*i.e.*, the Infantry, divided into fourteen divisions, Army Troops and Cyclists, to which must be added the Territorial Reserve battalions formed since the war began, to take the place of those battalions which have volunteered for Imperial Service. The numbers of these new units I do not profess to know, this being a matter of which no one outside the War Office is cognizant.

The Infantry are divided into 46 brigades, allotted to 14 divisions, and number approximately 92 battalions. Of these, 23 battalions are allotted as Army Troops. The total peace establishment is 5,447 officers and 189,755 other ranks. Of these, 4,617 officers and 141,063 men were serving on October 1, 1913.

Included in the establishment calculations for Infantry is the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, which has a peace establishment of 24 officers and 400 rank and file. Of these, 21 officers and 241 rank and file were serving on October 1, 1913. The composition is 1 squadron of Cavalry and 3 companies of Infantry.

CYCLISTS.

Great interest attaches to the Cyclists nowadays, therefore I have detailed them somewhat fully.

			District.
Highland Cyclist Battalion	..	..	1
10th Battalion Royal Scots	..	..	2
7th Battalion Welsh Regiment	..	..	4
Northern Cyclist Battalion (companies drawn from Northumberland and Durham)	..	..	5
5th Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment	..	..	5
7th Battalion Devonshire Regiment	..	..	8
9th Battalion Hampshire Regiment	..	..	8
6th Battalion Norfolk Regiment	..	..	9
6th Battalion Suffolk Regiment	..	..	9
8th Battalion Essex Regiment	..	..	9
Kent Cyclist Battalion	..	..	10
6th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment	..	..	10
25th County of London Regiment	..	..	London

The peace establishment of Cyclists is 260 officers, 6,285 rank and file. Strength on October 1, 1913, 193 officers, 4,973 rank and file.

In the total establishment of the Infantry are reckoned the Cyclists and Inns of Court O.T.C., and on this basis the peace establishment is found to be—5,731 officers, 196,440 rank and file. Of these, there were serving on October 1, 1913, 4,831 officers, 146,277 rank and file. This showed a shortage of 900 officers, 50,163 rank and file.

How quickly these deficiencies were made up on the outbreak of hostilities with Germany the reader knows.

An Infantry battalion consists of Headquarters

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Machine-Gun Section, and 4 double companies; the Signalling Section and Cyclist Section of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 12 privates, are made up from the personnel of the companies. The establishment of a battalion is—peace, 1,021; war, 1020; and with the Expeditionary Force, 1013; but it should be added that in the last-named case 103 men (as to 1 officer, 3 sergeants, and 99 privates), are left at the base as first reinforcements, storemen, etc., and these I have not counted in the total of 1,013 of all ranks.*

The establishment given hereunder is that of a Territorial battalion with the Expeditionary Force: 31 officers, 53 staff-sergeants and sergeants, 16 buglers and drummers, and 1,016 privates, making in all a total of 1,116 of all ranks, including 103 left at the base as first reinforcements, storemen, etc.

Total transport vehicles	..	..	..	25
Drivers ..	..	..	..	26
Draught-horses ..	..	..	..	5
Heavy draught-horses	..	..	..	24
Pack-animals ..	..	..	..	9

The next matter for consideration is the composition of a Cyclist battalion. Special in-

* Latest information states establishment to be 1,026 (as to 30 officers, 52 staff-sergeants and sergeants, 16 drummers ^{and} buglers, 928 rank and file).

terest attaches to the Cyclists by reason of the fact that they are really only just beginning to come into their own; their utility is now being realized for the first time. Of what great value, properly handled, bodies of these mobile Infantrymen really are will be shown subsequently.

Special Cyclist battalions are now being raised for service with the Expeditionary Force in France, with which they will act as Divisional Mounted Troops, and be formed into companies, each company consisting of headquarters and 6 platoons. Each platoon is divided in 4 sections, a section being made up of 6 men under the charge of a N.C.O. The full establishment is as follows:

Headquarters.

Captain	1
Captain or Subaltern, as second in command ..	1
Company Sergeant-Major	1
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant	1
Driver for vehicle	1
Artificers	2
Bâtmén	2
Corporal } Signallers	{ 1
Privates }	
	4

Company.

Subalterns (1 in command of each platoon) ..	6
Sergeants	6
Corporals	12
Privates	156
Bâtmén	6
Total (Headquarters and Company) of all ranks	200

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At home and with the Expeditionary Force the establishment of the Territorial Army Service Corps is entirely different. In the former case the establishment is based on the Transport and Supply columns, but in the latter the Divisional Train acts as horse transport, and is entirely separate from the Divisional Supply column, which is mechanical transport throughout.

The total peace establishment of the Territorial Army Service Corps is 322 officers and 8,546 rank and file. Of these, 285 officers and 7,354 men were serving on October 1, 1913. Figures are as follows:

	Peace Establishment.		Serving October 1, 1913.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
Mounted Brigades, Transport and Supply Columns	56	1,585	53	1,425
Divisional Transport and Supply Columns ..	266	6,961	232	5,929
Total	322	8,546	285	7,354

DIVISIONAL TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMN.

This column at war strength is made up of—
 (1) Transport, comprising headquarters and four companies (horse and mechanical), with a per-

sonnel of 271; (2) the Supply, consisting of headquarters and four companies, with a personnel of fifty-nine. This gives a total column at war strength of 336 of all ranks, with 10 brigades, 56 saddle-horses, 66 draught-horses, and 1 pack-horse.

Peace establishment, as laid down, is: Transport, 452; Supply, 59. These figures, however, include personnel detached for second-line transport, with other units.

With the Expeditionary Force, fewer Horse Transport companies make up the Divisional Train.

The total Divisional Train comprises 432 of all ranks, and 377 horses.

A Divisional Supply column, made up of one Mechanical Transport company, is under the orders of the Inspector-General of Communications, and is a Lines of Communication unit. It is divided into separate Transport and Supply units.

In the scheme of organizing the Territorial Force, particular attention has been paid to the medical side, and, consequently, the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) is now on a sound footing, and has always recruited well. The corps is divided into—(1) Field Ambulances; (2) Clearing Hospitals; and (3) General Hospitals. The personnel of these hospitals is 69 officers and 991 other ranks, of whom 64 officers and 865 men were serving on October 1, 1913.

Last of the Territorial Medical Service we have the 1st London (City of London) Sanitary Company and the 2nd London Sanitary Company, with an establishment of 10 officers and 200 men. Of these, 8 officers and 135 men were serving on October 1, 1913.

The total establishment of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) is 1,480 officers and 13,708 men of other ranks. The strength on October 1, 1913, was 1,101 officers and 11,381 men. In addition to the figures quoted, it should be pointed out that there are 618 officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and 106 officers for the Sanitary service, who only take up their duties when the Territorial Force is embodied.

Briefly detailed, the establishments of the various branches of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) are as follows:

Mounted Brigades and Field Ambulance (Two Sections), comprising bearer division, tent division for fifty patients, and transport, with a personnel of 106 of all ranks, increasing to 109 in war time.

Field Ambulances, as allotted to Divisional Troops (Three Sections).—One bearer division, one tent division for 150 patients, and transports. The establishment is 229 of all ranks, increasing to 233 in war time.

Clearing Hospital.—Three officers, two N.C.O.'s, and three privates.

General Hospital.—Three officers, seven N.C.O.'s and two buglers as headquarters, nursing, cooking, clerical, and general duty sections, making a total of forty-six of all ranks.

Sanitary Company.—105 of all ranks.

The composition of a Field Ambulance peace and war establishments has already been shown, but that of the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force) with the Expeditionary Force is somewhat different. It is made up of three sections, comprising seven motor ambulance cars and three horse ambulance waggons for the accommodation of 150 patients.

These Field Ambulances are divided into three sections: Section A Headquarters, comprising bearers, subdivision, and tent subdivision for fifty patients; Sections B and C subdivided in the same way.

An ambulance waggon capable of carrying four patients lying down, or two lying and four sitting, or twelve sitting is allowed to each section.

A Clearing Hospital of the Territorial Force with the Expeditionary Force for the treatment of 200 patients is under the charge of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and consists of eighty-five of all ranks, with eight horses.

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A General Hospital on a war footing consists of 121 of all ranks, with three saddle-horses.

The Territorial Force Nursing Service is made up as to a matron, twenty-two sisters, and sixty-eight nurses.

A Sanitary Company has a total personnel of 105, under the command of a Major.

This leaves us with only one more branch of the Territorial Force to consider, and that is the Army Veterinary Corps (Territorial Force). This comprises seven Veterinary Hospitals, and has an establishment of 28 officers and 203 men of other ranks for these seven hospitals. There are also 182 officers and 7 men of other ranks for duty with other units. This gives a total normal establishment of 420 of all ranks, but the personnel has, needless to say, been greatly increased since the outbreak of hostilities.

A Mobile Veterinary Section of the Territorial Force acting with the Expeditionary Force is made up as follows:

- 1 Veterinary Officer.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 1 Shoeing-smith.
- 1 Corporal.
- 4 Privates.
- 2 Bâtmen.
- 1 Army Service Corps Driver } Attached.
for First Line Transport }

Before passing on from establishments, there are two or three other matters of interest to be touched upon—for instance, a Field Bakery and Field Butchery. The former consists of—

- 1 Quartermaster.
- 1 Warrant Officer.
- 2 Quartermaster-Sergeants.
- 10 Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.
- 12 Corporals.
- 1 Bâtmán.
- 66 Privates.

Total .. 93 of all ranks.

The Bakery can turn out sufficient bread for 26,000 men, and the personnel is divided into six sections, each with ten ovens.

A Field Butchery is much smaller, but although it only consists of twenty-one of all ranks, it is capable of slaughtering and dressing sufficient meat for 22,500 men. The Butchery is divided into three squads, and is made up as follows:

- 1 Quartermaster.
- 1 Warrant Officer.
- 2 Quartermaster-Sergeants.
- 4 Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.
- 6 Corporals.
- 6 Privates.
- 1 Bâtmán.

Total .. 21 of all ranks.

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A MOUNTED BRIGADE (TERRITORIAL FORCE) WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

- 1 Headquarters.
- 3 Yeomanry Regiments.
- 1 Signal Troop.

A MOUNTED DIVISION (TERRITORIAL FORCE) WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

- 1 Headquarters.
- 4 Mounted Brigades.
- 1 Headquarters Mounted Divisional Artillery.
- 2 Horse Artillery Brigades.
- 1 Mounted Divisional Signal Squadron.
- 1 Headquarters Mounted Divisional Army Service Corps.
- 4 Mounted Brigade Field Ambulances.

Included in the above are such services as the Army Ordnance Service, Army Pay Department, and Army Veterinary Service. The total personnel, including 14 officers and 652 men of other ranks, left at the base is 481 officers and 7,422 of other ranks, making a total of 7,903 of all ranks.

AN INFANTRY BRIGADE (TERRITORIAL FORCE) WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

- 1 Headquarters.
- 4 Infantry Battalions.

AN INFANTRY DIVISION (TERRITORIAL FORCE)
WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Headquarters.

3 Infantry Brigades.

Divisional Mounted Troops.

1 Yeomanry Squadron.

1 Cyclist Company.

Divisional Artillery.

Headquarters.

3 Field Artillery Brigades.

1 Field Artillery (Howitzer) Brigade.

1 Heavy Artillery Battery and Ammunition
Column.

1 Anti-Aircraft Gun Detachment.

1 Divisional Ammunition Column.

Divisional Engineers.

Headquarters.

2 Field Companies.

Divisional Signal Service.

1 Divisional Signal Company.

Divisional Transport Supply Unit.

1 Divisional Train.

Divisional Medical Units.

3 Field Ambulances.

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As the Anti-Aircraft Gun Detachment has not been mentioned before, it may be as well to state that it comprises—

1 Subaltern.
1 Sergeant.
1 Corporal.
1 Bombardier.
6 Gunners.
6 Drivers.
1 Bâtman.

Total.. 17 of all ranks.

With 1 saddle-horse and 12 draught-horses.

The weapon is a 1-pounder quick-firing gun. It is interesting to note that a man of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve brought a German aeroplane down with a well-directed shell from one of these guns at Dunkirk recently.

CHAPTER VI

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

THE issue of pay and allowances to officers and men of the Territorial Force in time of peace is dealt with in Section 7 of the Territorial Force Regulations. Such pay and allowances are issuable only during the period of attendance at annual training in Camp, at authorized courses of instruction, and on certain other specified occasions; and while the rates, generally speaking, correspond with those issuable to officers and men of the Regular Army, a number of modifications are prescribed to adapt the Army rates to the different conditions under which members of the Territorial Force are serving.

With the subject which is of more interest to the Territorial Force at the present time—the emoluments issuable during embodiment—the Territorial Force Regulations do not profess to deal in detail. The Regulations which appeared on the formation of the Force in 1908 contained the statement that “on mobilization the condi-

tions of service will conform in all respects to those of the Regular Army, and emoluments will be governed by the Pay Warrant and Allowance Regulations " (Territorial Force Regulations, 1908, para. 353); and the same statement appears in the latest issue of the Regulations (Territorial Force Regulations, 1912, para. 551). At a comparatively recent date, however, it appears to have been realized that, owing to the entirely different conditions under which members of the Territorial Force must necessarily be serving, it was impossible to apply during embodiment, without any modification, all the conditions attaching to the emoluments of the Regular Army; and early this year an Army Order (Army Order 42 of February, 1914) was issued, which added to the existing Regulation the somewhat cryptic phrase: "so far as they are applicable to the Territorial Force." The same Army Order, by the addition of footnotes to various paragraphs of the Territorial Force Regulations, indicated certain variations from the ordinary conditions; but that it failed to deal at all exhaustively with the variations which became necessary is shown by the number of Army Orders and letters containing instructions on the subject which have been issued by the War Office since the date of mobilization. The late date at which these instruc-

tions were issued, added to the fact that in all probability but few members of the Territorial Force were in possession of copies of the Pay Warrant and Allowance Regulations containing the various amendments notified in Army Orders prior to the date of mobilization, has undoubtedly resulted in a very general lack of knowledge on the part of members of the Force as to the exact emoluments to which they are entitled.

One difficulty has already been removed by the issue in September, 1914, of a revised edition of the Allowance Regulations.

CHAPTER VII

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS

ONE of the principal features of the reorganization of our Citizen Forces was the institution of County Associations, an experiment at which the nation looked askance, but one that has proved an unqualified success, none the less.

Great things were hoped of these Associations, and great results have certainly accrued in the present crisis. To them was entrusted the raising, maintenance, and equipment of the new Force. The care of reservists and discharged soldiers also fell within the scope of their duties.

Normally, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county is the President of the County Association, but if for any reason whatsoever he is unable to fulfil the duties, then another President is appointed by the Army Council.

An Association consists of the President and certain ordinary members, but it is stipulated that not less than half of the total number shall be military members; the remainder consist of

representative members and co-opted members. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the members, and hold office for one year, but are eligible for re-election.

Military members serve upon the Associations by appointment of the Army Council, and are drawn from the Territorial officers or Regular officers holding commands or appointments in the Territorial Force within the county.

The appointment of representative members also lies with the Army Council, on the nomination of County Councils, County Borough Councils, and governing bodies of Universities.

Co-opted members are appointed by the Associations, and sit as representatives of the interests of employers and representatives of employes within the county.

Generally speaking, members of the Association serve for a term of three years, at the end of which period they may, if still eligible, be re-appointed; but the Army Council has the right to cancel the appointment of any military member, and to appoint another officer in his place, as circumstances (such as change of forces within the county) may warrant and the Council decide; but no military member may continue to serve after he ceases to be legally entitled to the style and rank of an officer.

Within certain broad and reasonable limits members must not hold any paid position under the Association, or be entitled to make money out of any dealings with the Association. When I speak of "broad and reasonable limits," I refer to such a case as that in which a member sells or leases to the Association certain lands. Here he is clearly making money, but this does not disqualify him from appointment; but he must not vote at any meeting on the matter in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

All matters are decided by the majority of votes.

Much of the work of an Association falls upon the General Purposes Committee, which is formed of the chairman and vice-chairman and such other members as the Association may decide. All the affairs of the Association are managed and powers exercised under the advice of the General Purposes Committee, except when a special committee has been appointed.

The secretary and treasurer of each County Association is appointed by such Association, subject to the approval of the Army Council.

The Association may purchase, lease, or sell lands and buildings for the furtherance of any of their duties and powers.

The General Officer Commanding - in - Chief
and
or the General Officer Commanding the Terri-

torial Division, or such officers as they appoint, may attend and speak at any meeting of a County Association, but may not vote.

Each Association is responsible for the administration of that part of the Territorial Force within its own County area, but only at such times as the Force is not on actual military service, in camp, or embodied.

Not only is it the duty of the Associations to raise the necessary quota of men within their area, but they must clothe and equip them, and make all necessary and proper provisions for the supply of transport, drill-halls, rifle-ranges, etc., and the conveyance of men to and from annual camp, as well as arranging for the distribution of separation allowances, etc., to the dependants of soldiers of the Territorial Force when that Force is embodied or called up on actual military service.

The actual training of the Force devolves upon the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, who is responsible to the Army Council; nor does the financial burden of such training fall upon the County Associations.

Grants are made to the County Associations from the Army funds for (a) the acquisition and maintenance of land and buildings, and (b) miscellaneous expenditure for riding-schools, ranges, drill-halls, etc., and such disbursements as the pay-

ment of markers on rifle-ranges, administrative and orderly-room expenses, insurances, recruiting expenses, postage and stationery, purchase and maintenance of authorized clothing, kit, saddlery, harness, etc., hire of horses and vehicles, salary of secretary, and travelling expenses of members of the Association where so allowed.

The following are the grants made under the annual estimates:

- (1) Establishment grants.
- (2) Clothing and personal equipment grants.
- (3) Travelling grants for drills (at other times than annual training in camp).
- (4) Grants incidental to the holding of property.

The establishment grant provides for general administration expenses as follows:

£160 per annum for each Yeomanry squadron.

£190 per annum for each Horse Artillery battery.

£85 per annum for each mounted brigade ammunition column.

£175 per annum for each Field Artillery battery.

£195 per annum for each Field Artillery ammunition column.

£165 per annum for each Field Artillery (howitzer) battery.

£115 per annum for each Field Artillery (howitzer) ammunition column.

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- £180 per annum for each heavy artillery battery.
- £60 per annum for each heavy artillery ammunition column.
- £135 per annum for each heavy artillery battery for coast defence.
- £85 per annum for each Royal Garrison Artillery company.
- £210 per annum for each mountain battery.
- £150 per annum for each mountain artillery brigade ammunition column.
- £65 per annum for each small arms section ammunition column.
- £240 per annum for each field company Royal Engineers.
- £80 per annum for each wireless telegraphy company.
- £80 per annum for each divisional telegraph company.
- £190 per annum for each cable telegraph company.
- £230 per annum for each air-line telegraph company.
- £95 per annum for each Fortress Engineers' works company.
- £1 per annum per man, Fortress Engineers' electric lights company.
- £120 per annum for each Infantry company.
- £80 per annum for each cyclist company.
- £160 per annum for each Army Service Corps transport and supply column (mounted brigade).

- £300 per annum for each Army Service Corps transport and supply column (divisional).*
- £110 per annum for each Royal Army Medical Corps field ambulance (mounted brigade).
- £210 per annum for each Royal Army Medical Corps field ambulance.
- £50 per annum for each Royal Army Medical Corps general hospital.
- £85 per annum for each Royal Army Medical Corps sanitary company.

The establishment grants further provide (*inter alia*) for the horses necessary for the instruction of mounted men at times other than annual training in camp, and also for the hire of draught-horses and certain vehicles, as follows:

- £300 per annum for each Yeomanry regiment.
- £300 per annum for each R.H.A. battery with mounted brigade and ammunition column.
- £165 per annum for each R.F.A. battery.
- £125 per annum for each R.F.A. ammunition column.
- £140 per annum for each R.F.A. (howitzer) battery.
- £75 per annum for each R.F.A. (howitzer) ammunition column.
- £160 per annum for each heavy artillery battery with ammunition column.
- £120 per annum for each heavy artillery battery for coast defences.

* £300 is as to £200 No. 1 Co., £100 other company.

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- £150 per annum for each mountain battery.
- £100 per annum for each mountain artillery brigade ammunition column.
- £30 per annum for each small arms section ammunition column.
- £70 per annum for each field company, Royal Engineers.
- £35 per annum for each wireless telegraph company.
- £45 per annum for each divisional telegraph company.
- £85 per annum for each cable telegraph company.
- £110 per annum for each air-line telegraph company.
- £10 per annum for each Infantry battalion.
- £20 per annum for each cyclist battalion.
- £100 per annum for each Army Service Corps transport and supply column mounted brigade.
- £175 per annum for each Army Service Corps divisional transport and supply column.
- £170 per annum for each Army Service Corps divisional transport and supply column, with 50 per cent. mechanical transport.
- £65 per annum for each R.A.M.C. field ambulance mounted brigade.
- £60 per annum for each R.A.M.C. field ambulance.

Capitation grants are made at 1s. per head for recruits passing medical examination, and also

on the total establishment at the following rates for A.S.C. and R.A.M.C.:

Up to 1,000	.. ..	2s. 0d. per head.
Up to and including 4,000	1s. 6d. ,, ,,	
Over 4,000	.. ..	1s. 0d. ,, ,,

The clothing and personal equipment grant for each N.C.O. and man is £1 4s. per annum.

The amount allowed for the upkeep of saddlery of each officer, N.C.O., and man (mounted) is 8s. 4d. per annum; but it must be pointed out that in all cases a sufficient initial grant is made for clothing, personal equipment, and harness, to cover the outlay.

It will now be seen that the civil powers within the county are by this scheme brought into close touch with the military authorities, and while the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief is left absolutely free to conduct the training of the men under his command, except that the administrative work connected with the training in Camp and on manœuvres is his, all other matters of administration fall upon the shoulders of the Association, and their work in administering the Territorial Force does not differ in any material matter from the administration of the Regular Army, for, although it may be different in degree, it is of the same kind.

Before passing on, it is interesting to note that the President of every Association has the right granted by Statute, but subject to the direction of the Crown, of nominating duly qualified persons to first commissions in the lowest rank of the Territorial Force within his county.

The Lord Mayor of London is *ex-officio* President of the Association of the City of London; the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports may *ex officio* serve upon the Associations of Kent and Sussex, or on either independently. In the same way the Warden of the Stannaries is entitled *ex officio* to membership of the Association of Cornwall or of Devon, or of both; and the Governor of the Isle of Wight is *ex officio* a member of the County Association of Southampton.

The President of an Association, although holding no military power, may be furnished with a guard of honour or escort from any unit which volunteers for the duty. He is also entitled to the general salute, both on arrival and at a march past when only the men of the Territorial Force of his own county are on parade.

Officers of the Regular Army and the Special Reserve are ineligible to serve as military members of a County Association.

It is a fact worthy of note that the secretary of a County Association may not be a serving

officer of the Special Reserve of the Territorial Force, but a Territorial officer may accept the post if he first resigns his commission, is seconded, or transferred to the unattached list; but he must not attend training with Territorial Force units.

The general duties of County Associations laid down by Baker are—

1. To learn and conform to the plan of the Army Council for the organization of the Territorial Force within the county.

2. To ascertain the military resources and capabilities of the county.

3. To render advice and assistance to the military authorities.

At the War Office the Territorial Force is represented by the Director-General of the Territorial Force, who controls the Territorial Force Department.

Among the particular duties of the County Associations are the recruiting for the Force both in peace and war, and it is also in their power to define the limits of recruiting areas. It should be noted that the term for which a man may re-engage in the Territorial Force is at the discretion of the Association concerned, but such re-engagement must not exceed the statutory period of enlistment provided for in the Act.

When the camping period draws near, it is the

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief who selects the site and arranges the date of commencement and duration of annual training, but it is the County Association which advises him as to the most suitable time to meet local labour requirements. This they do after consultation with the local employers of labour who are willing to give their employées who belong to or join the Territorial Force special facilities for training. The Association also provides all horses and vehicles, as laid down in Peace Establishments (T.F.) for Annual Camp, and for instructional tours and staff rides, as may be required.

One most important duty which has been admirably carried out by the Associations everywhere throughout the country has been the registration of horses generally for Army service. The first step was to obtain accurate statistics of the number of suitable horses in each county, and how many of them were registered for the Expeditionary Force. Special power is provided in the Army Act for requisitioning horses on mobilization, thus providing for the horsing of the Territorial Force; but it has always been pointed out that the Expeditionary Force must be completed before steps were taken to mount the Territorials, and this was most loyally adhered to in the great crisis.

How perfect has become the organization of the various Associations will be readily understood when it is said that recently one county had all their units at their war stations within forty-eight hours of the order to embody the Territorial Force being received. This was largely owing to the fact that the Association had made all the mobilization—particularly transport—arrangements long ago.

Be sure of it ! not until the history of the Great War comes to be written in piping times of peace shall we really learn how much we owe to the various County Associations. Let the reader consider the marvellous way in which horses, vehicles, and munitions of war were collected at a moment's notice in August last, and of the workmanlike way the Territorial Force was embodied ; without fuss or any undue appearance of haste this great machine was put into motion—a machine, remember, which the " scoffers " had said would take many weeks to start should the necessity ever arise—and yet, through good organization, it was a matter of days, not weeks, that saw our Territorial Force fully equipped, mobilized, and ready for the defence of our shores. Think what this meant, not only to us, but to our Allies, who, by the readiness of the Territorials, which set free our Regular Army, re-

ceived the support of the British Expeditionary Force at a far earlier date than could have been confidently anticipated.

How great a part this early aid from Great Britain played in the saving of Paris we shall learn in due course; but my point is to show how splendidly our citizen soldiers served the nation in the hour of need, even as they are serving her now with the gift of those lives readily laid down at the call of duty on the bloody battlefields of France and Belgium.

Not to one regiment alone must the credit be given. The Northumberland Yeomanry have been in the battle front for some time; the London Scottish, H.A.C., Artists', Hertfordshire Regiment, Queen's Westminsters, and many others, are also bearing their noble part in the trenches day by day.

The above words as to the preparedness of the Territorial Force bring me to the subject of mobilization, which must, I think, have a chapter to itself.

CHAPTER VIII

MOBILIZATION AND BILLETING

“IMMEDIATELY upon and by virtue of the issue of a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to order the Army Council to give . . . such directions as may seem necessary or proper for embodying all or any part of the Territorial Force.” Thus reads Section XVII. (1) of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., c. 9).

It is also laid down that the Territorial Force can only be embodied in case of “imminent national danger or great emergency.” The occasion of such danger and emergency was the outbreak of the present war, and as surprise was expressed in so many quarters at the rapidity with which the Force was mobilized, a brief description of what took place will probably be of interest. But before going on, it may here be stated that it is obligatory upon the Army Council to embody the Territorial Force within

one month of the calling up of the whole of the First-Class Army Reserve, unless both Houses of Parliament shall have combined in petitioning the King that the Force may not be so embodied. Should, however, the need for immediate action be great, the Force may be embodied without reference to Parliament.

Before the mobilization was actually ordered, certain Staff officers had doubtless been selected by the War Office for appointment to the Territorial Force. Medical and Veterinary Officers had probably been picked upon by the Divisional Commanders for immediate nomination, when they would take up their duties subject to War Office approval, and at the last minute it only remained to send these persons, together with the Ordnance Officers and their clerks, to the units, and to draw the rest of the personnel from the selected units to which they were supernumerary in peace time.

All being in readiness, general mobilization was put into force by a Special Army Order, dated August 4, 1914, which set forth (*inter alia*):

“(B) *Calling Out and Mobilization of the Army Reserve (Regular and Special Reservists) and Embodiment and Mobilization of the Territorial Force.*—His Majesty the King having been graciously pleased by Royal Proclamation to

authorize the Secretary of State for War to call out on permanent service such men of the Reserve as he may think fit, and further having ordered the Army Council to give such directions as may seem necessary for embodying all or any part of the Territorial Force, the following instructions are promulgated to all concerned:

“1. Army Reservists will be called out on permanent service and directed to report themselves immediately at such places as they may be directed to attend for the purpose of joining the Army.

“2. The Territorial Force will be embodied, and all men belonging to the said Force will be required to report themselves immediately at their headquarters.

“3. The whole of the Regular, Special Reserve, and Territorial Forces in the United Kingdom will be mobilized, in accordance with the regulations and instructions previously issued.

“4. The 5th day of August, 1914, is to be considered the first day of mobilization.”

Ever since the Territorial Force came into being there have been waiting, under the charge of the officers commanding units, special notices to join, and special envelopes to send them in, one addressed to each man in the Territorial Force.

Directly the order to mobilize, quoted above,

was received at any headquarters, the notices were quickly got ready, and dispatched by orderly to the nearest post-office; there he handed them over to a special postal official. Next each officer commanding sent off a certificate to the War Office for the number of notices sent out, and this certificate was in due course forwarded by the War Office to the Postmaster-General.

For days past the men had been anxiously waiting for orders, so there were hardly any preparations to make when the expected notice arrived—only just to heave a sigh of relief, kiss the missus and kids, and make for headquarters. With a number of regiments this was not what happened, for they were under canvas, and came back to headquarters *en masse*, so that they were ready mobilized, with the exception of the few who were absent from Camp on leave. But in most cases these men were waiting to join the regiment on its arrival at headquarters. Also the officers, N.C.O.'s, and men undergoing instruction at the various Army Schools came flying post-haste from every district to join the Colours, and up came the old hands, too, to see what chance there was to get back into the Service again.

Now comes the period of orderly bustle and hurry, for the troops allotted to defended ports *must* be sent there at once; and every man has got

to be medically examined. Those passed fit for home service draw their "war" kit; the totally unfit get their discharge; and the temporarily unfit are sent home to await further medical examination at a future date.

Lists of all officers, with addresses of their next-of-kin, must be sent to the War Office, and the soldiers' pay-books completed and issued to the men. Parts of the equipment must be got from the Army Ordnance Department, and the rest by the County Associations from civilian sources.

Next came the requisitioning of animals and transport. In one particular case that I know of, as I have indicated before, all these animals had been marked down and agreed for beforehand, so that they were simply marched in. In many other cases, however, it was necessary to resort to requisitions of emergency, and to take animals, vehicles, and harness just as they stood under powers conferred by the Army Act. Very strange it was to stand in the streets of some of our old sleepy English market-towns and to see soldiers stop a farmer driving into market and intimate to him that his horse was needed. There and then the animal would be taken out, "vetted," passed, and paid for. Half an hour later one might observe a Yeoman riding him in all his military trappings.

Parties are detailed by the Commanding Officer to take over requisitioned horses. These parties, under officers and N.C.O.'s are made up in the proportion of one man to every two animals, Shoeing-smiths are also of the party when possible. The party take with them head-ropes, collars, bits, reins, surcingles, numnahs, saddle-blankets, and nosebags. The horses brought in are placed in mobilization sheds or picketed, but are not allowed to go near the regimental horses until they have been passed as free from contagious disease. Next, harness and saddlery must be fitted, all horses re-shod, and marked.

Swords and bayonets must be sharpened, and service ammunition issued to each man.

The Commanding Officer has also to see that a certificate is filled up for each man, showing if he is single or married, and if the latter how many children. If the regiment has standard, guidon, or colours, these will be sent to the officer in charge of records for safe custody, as may be the men's medals also should they so desire.

Directly preparations are sufficiently advanced, units move to their war stations, and any transport or equipment not ready is sent on after them.

It should be stated that an identity disc upon a cord to sling round a man's neck is kept by

officers commanding units for every N.C.O. and man in the Territorial Force. Officers hold theirs in peace time as well. These discs are stamped with the man's name, religion, regimental number, and title.

Unless the unit is going into barracks or under canvas, a billeting officer is sent ahead from each battalion to make arrangements for the accommodation of the troops.

It was long ago realized that it would be impossible to accommodate all the troops in inns if the Territorial Force was embodied. Powers (only to be used on embodiment of Territorial Force) were therefore taken under the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 to billet troops in private houses.*

The billeting officer arrives. "Can I see the master of the house, please?" The master of the houses goes in, and is greeted with a grin. "How many men can you take, sir?" Well, it is no good trying to dodge it—and, anyway, you're a waster if you do—so you tell him, and he sends the men along when the battalion arrives. But meanwhile he adorns your front door with some mysterious hieroglyphics, which read something like: "10/T7." Being initiated, you understand

* This matter is more fully dealt with in the companion volume, "Britain in Arms," pp. 8-10.

this to mean : " 1 officer, 7 transport." You then proceed to clear the room he has selected of everything, but you put down mattresses for the Tommies to sleep upon.

Provided you are the occupier of a private house, you will get paid at the following rates, according to Section 108A (3) (c) of the Army Act :

Lodging and attendance for soldier, where meals are provided, 9d. per night.

Breakfast as specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Army Act, 7½d. each.

Dinner as so specified, 1s. 7½d. each.

Supper as so specified, 4½d. each.

Where no meals are furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat, 9d. per day.

Stable room and 10 pounds of oats, 12 pounds of hay, and 8 pounds of straw per day for each horse, 2s. 7½d. per day.

Stable room without forage, 9d. per day.

Lodging and attendance, for officer, 3s. per night.

The following payments are made for troops accommodated in buildings (other than dwelling-houses) where bed and attendance are not provided, and for horses where proper stabling is not provided :

For each officer, soldier, or horse, 3d. per night.

Concerning the meals above referred to, they are as follows:

Breakfast.—Six ounces of bread, 1 pint of tea with milk and sugar, 4 ounces of bacon.

Hot Dinner.—One pound of meat previous to being dressed, 8 ounces of bread, 8 ounces of potatoes or other vegetables, 1 pint of beer or mineral water of equal value.

Supper.—Six ounces of bread, 1 pint of tea with milk and sugar, 2 ounces of cheese.

It is useful to note that the War Office has decided that where the full services specified are not required to be performed, no deduction should be made from the prescribed rate, so that everyone upon whom officers are billeted is entitled to 3s. a night, and for N.C.O.'s and privates 9d. a night.

So much from the occupier's view and concerning his "rights," and now from the soldier's side of the bargain.

Do for Heaven's sake let us try and realize that we are at war, not a little frontier scrap in India, or even a campaign in South Africa, but a big, red, bloody war for our very existence—a war in which we've got to give everything to come out on top if we mean to keep our shores intact, and come out top-dog in the end, so at least let the non-combatants do all they can to

make the Tommies who are billeted on them comfortable and happy. I met a woman a little while back who told me that she didn't want any nasty common soldiers billeted in her house. God help her if ever the Germans land! No! these men are serving their country—aye! and will serve it to the last drop of their life's blood. Let us therefore play our little part, and do all that we can for them. Lord knows it is little enough we can do!

And remember this if you are going to try and dodge the billeting, the billeting officer, though he may be young and look like a cherub, is no fool.

One woman had a most ingenious device. She said: "Oh, but you can't billet any men here, my children have all got scarlet fever!" Well, the officer went away and thought about it, and made one or two inquiries, and found that the woman had no children, so he went back and asked to see her again. "Madam," said he, "I find eight of my men have all the symptoms of the disease from which your children are suffering, and as they must at once be isolated I am sending them here!"

CHAPTER IX

IN CASE OF INVASION

PRIMARILY the Territorial Force was designed for home defence, but, as has already been pointed out, practically every Territorial unit existing at the commencement of the War has volunteered for active service. The duty of home defence will, therefore, now fall upon the Territorial Force Reserve battalions formed for the purpose, and, I suppose, to a certain extent, upon the Volunteer Training Corps, which have sprung into existence all over the country, and which now number nearly two million men.

There are two kinds of raid which might have to be met. The first, an invasion in almost overwhelming force, which postulates the command of the sea by the enemy—a remote but a possible contingency, which would necessitate every man of us dying in his standing in defence of hearth and home.

The other contingency, which is, in my opinion, not by any means so remote, is a raid in force,

not with a force specially adapted, as I shall endeavour to show, but a force which we should be able to dispose of by a short sharp fight, for remember every man of us would be fighting for that which is dearer far than life—the honour of our land, the land which the invader's foot has not sullied for nearly a thousand years, and the honour of our womenfolk.

In the consideration of this question, it must be admitted that the topography of the British Islands is absolutely unique, and presents features which have been seldom met with in the great struggles of the past.

Consider the closely enclosed country of this England of ours. What chance would an artilleryman have in a country where long vision is so obscured by high hedges and well-grown trees? Or to what purpose could the enemy use his Cavalry in a well-ordered land, split up into ten-acre fields, the hedges of which are "blind" and too dangerous to jump for half of the year. But at the same time, and in spite of the hedge-intersected terrain, Artillery and Cavalry will undoubtedly play an important part in home defence; but the utility of these arms of the enemy's force will depend largely upon the season which he chooses for his attack.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that

until quite recently even we who have to defend an enclosed country have paid little attention to fighting in this type of terrain, while it would be a warfare entirely new to Continental Armies. Looking back to the time of the Civil Wars, we find that all the great battles between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians under Cromwell were fought on open land. Take, for instance, Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Naseby. But this was due simply to the fact that only the pastoral counties of England were enclosed at that time, so we have no lesson to learn from that period and must base all our calculations on theory, and yet one must not forget how Langdale's broken warriors held the pick of Cromwell's victorious Army in check from behind the hedgerows at Preston.

One had only to attend the Army Manœuvres in Essex in 1904 to see how completely an army can go astray in enclosed country which is not used to that sort of fighting. Happily, we have learned our lesson since 1904, and our Forces are well adapted to this particular brand of fighting, all of which brings me up to my point, which is the composition of the enemy's invading army which is dictated by the force of circumstances.

It will, of course, be admitted that the smaller

the transport made use of by the enemy the greater will be his chance of effecting a landing upon these shores. This being admitted, it is obvious that he must reduce his Artillery and Cavalry to a minimum, for it must be remembered that according to our reckoning one horse Artillery battery requires just about the same tonnage as a whole battalion of Infantry. To see what this means the reader is asked to refer to the chapter on Establishments.

Now, perhaps the loss of Artillery is not so serious a matter in such an enclosed country as this of ours, for it must be remembered that a German raid to serve any useful purpose must be levelled at one of the great seaports, or one of the populous industrial centres, *all of which lie within enclosed country*; but if he can do without his Artillery, how is he going to replace his Cavalry? For remember the first thing to do on landing in a hostile country is to throw forward a screen of mounted troops to cover the less mobile units as they move into the concentration area.

What, then, can replace the Cavalry whose horses take up so much room, and so greatly increase the difficulty of transport? This, it must be remembered, was the problem which faced Napoleon when he would have invaded our shores; but let it also be remembered that

Napoleon had not the advantage of modern inventions.

It is obvious that an enemy invading this country is going to lose the effectiveness of both guns and horsemen, because their movement will be almost entirely confined to the roads; it is therefore only logical to assume that his force will be composed mainly of Infantry. But to make the action of Infantry practicable, he must have a mobile force to push forward and hold us in check while the disembarkation is effected *and transport and supplies, except ammunition of course, collected from the country within his protected concentration area.* In my opinion, the troops to form this protective screen would be the most mobile of all on good roads—i.e., Cyclists.

The force would also have an unusually large proportion of Engineers for the purpose of destroying communications.

Given an invading force of this composition, it would be to the enemy's interest to confine the fighting to enclosed country, and while our Territorials and the Volunteer units rapidly being trained could meet him foot to foot in such guerilla warfare, it would still be our game to draw him out into the open where the guns might pound him, and our Yeomanry Cavalry resort to shock action with every hope of success.

It is not the province of this work to deal with the possibility or impossibility of a German invasion of this country, but while on the subject I should like to write a little about the Cyclists.

It was in 1888 that the War Office sanctioned the raising of the 26th Middlesex (Cyclist) Volunteer Rifle Corps. This was the first corps to be formed, and from that day up to the time it became the 25th County of London (Cyclist) Battalion, and on up to the present time the regiment has held its place as the premier Cyclist corps in the country.

Cyclists, however, have had an uphill struggle against adverse criticism and sneers—they have been nicknamed the India-rubber Yeomanry—but within the last few years their utility has been better realized, and battalions formed for coast defence. Further battalions are now being raised for service with the Expeditionary Force, for the men on wheels have already proved their worth and gained much honour on the Continent.

The cyclists for service at the front will be formed into companies to act as Divisional Mounted Troops. Each company is made up of headquarters and six platoons, and each platoon is subdivided into four sections of six men each under a N.C.O.

In the first place, cyclists on good roads can

move faster than any other troops. Their minimum rate of progress is five miles an hour, the average nine and a half, which may be increased to twelve or even fourteen. Next, they are, to all intents and purposes, silent in transit. The question of horse-holders for the mounts does not enter into the Cyclist's calculations, nor is his mode of advance or retreat threatened with casualties, as are the mounts of cavalymen. Finally, it is pointed out that Cyclists can cover their sixty or seventy miles in a day, and yet be fit to fight at the end of the march.

This brings me back to the value of Cyclists to the Commander of an invading army. In the first place, no special fittings are necessary in the transport for their machines. He can, therefore, accommodate a large number of them, for the bicycles take up little room.

On a landing being effected, the Cyclists would be disembarked first of all, and parties of them sent forward at once to hold a line of protection as far advanced as possible. Other parties accompanied by Engineers would be rushed off to secure the railways and sever communications by telegraph and telephone, while still other small sections would be scattered broadcast behind the protecting line to conduct lone hand raids and to harry the country for

vehicles and animals for transport, and food and fodder for the Force.

It is my humble opinion that the success or failure of such a raid would depend almost entirely upon the efficiency with which the enemy's Cyclists carried out their duties.

As far as we know the danger, we know how to meet it. There is only one way: let every man who can possibly do so take his place in the firing-line with the Expeditionary Force. For those to whom a lesser degree of service is imperative, the Reserve battalions of the Territorial Force, in which a man may enlist for home defence only, are open; and as a last resource, for those who are debarred from whole-time service by age, medical unfitness, or the exigencies of service, the Volunteer Training Corps are open.

Above all, let us realize that this is England's hour of need, the hour of Destiny in which we make or mar our Fate. Think of the heritage of the seas we have held for a thousand years. Is this a time to think of sport and play? Surely not, and yet whole army corps of men flock weekly to observe the hirelings disporting themselves in the mud. Will these men who *watch* other men play never realize that it is time they learnt to drill and handle a rifle?

Let us who have reaped the benefits of Britain's

greatness through a hundred generations meet the crisis in the spirit inspired by Barry's beautiful lines:

“ And to our God, whichever way the combat rolls,
We, fighting to the last, commend our souls.”

Nobly are all arms, from Regular to Territorial, bearing the self-imposed burden of service they accepted in piping times of peace, and nobly have thousands of young men come gladly forward to take up their duty.

CHAPTER X

THINGS FOR THE TERRITORIALS TO KNOW

As this campaign progresses, it is more than likely that the Territorials will be put under canvas, and may even have to sleep in the open in bivouac. In either case, a knowledge of campaigning will materially add to the comfort of all concerned.

Under canvas, it should be remembered that the general health depends on keeping the camp clean and sweet; therefore, directly réveillé has sounded, the valances should be rolled up, all kit and bedding put outside, and the tent thoroughly swept. The beds may be brought in again to serve as seats during meals, but the valances should be kept rolled up all day. Pieces of meat, butter, and bread should not be allowed to lie about on the ground. They soon putrefy, and may breed disease.

When the mists of evening are rising, and the dew is beginning to fall, the valances may be let down and pegged. Just before turning in at

night, the orderly man should go out and drive each peg with the mallet, slacken off the ropes, so that they do not snap in the night by becoming tautened with the damp. He then laces up the tent, crawls in through the open valance, and hooks that, too, if necessary, and puts out the light when "lights out" is sounded.

Another method of loosening off the ropes is to dig a hole and sink the tent-pole a little. This method should only be used in very wet weather, when it may also be necessary to dig a trench round outside the tent to carry away surface-water. Also the canvas must never be touched, or the water will pour in, and somebody's sleeping-place be rendered wet and uncomfortable thereby.

Looped bands are provided to strap round the tent-pole as an arm rack, and a similar band fitted with hooks is sometimes issued to hang the lantern and equipments on, but a good substitute for this may be formed by lashing four tent-pegs north, south, east, and west to the tent-pole.

If mattress and bolster cases are issued, they should not be stuffed full with straw, or the sleeper will roll off. About half to three parts full will form a comfortable bed.

When under canvas in very cold weather, it is a good tip to bank the earth, dug out of the water

trench round the bottom of the tent to keep out the wind, this serves to keep the inmates warmer, because they are then lying in a sort of basin which contains the heat.

Whether sleeping in the open or under canvas, the best way to insure an unbroken sleep is to see that the feet are kept thoroughly warm. The head may be protected by a knitted Balaclava helmet, or even the haversack. It is also important to see that the blankets are equal in thickness both under and over the body to prevent the cold striking up from the ground. To get into the blankets, the soldier should spread them out, and lay down so that his feet are about 12 inches short of the edge. This portion is turned up over the feet, and the soldier then rolls over and over, so that the blankets wrap completely round him. He may then sleep face downwards, with his head pillowed in the crack of the elbow. If, however, he sleeps on his side, a hole should be hollowed out for the hip to fit into.

In bivouac, the best spot to choose is under the lee of a good big rock, which affords protection from the wind, and gives warmth by reason that it has been in the sun all day and therefore retains a certain degree of heat far into the night. It will also serve as a protection against stray bullets from the enemy's snipers.

An old sack of any sort drawn on after rolling in the blankets makes an excellent sleeping-bag, or the blankets themselves may be rolled together.

When on solitary scouting expeditions, with only the great-coat and perhaps one blanket for bed and covering, warmth may be obtained by scattering the camp fire, clearing off all hot embers, smoothing the earth a little, and going to bed on the spot your fire has heated for you.

The scout surveying the position of an army under canvas often finds it difficult to estimate the strength of the force and the arms of which it is composed, but if he remembers the amount of ground occupied by units of the various arms, it will greatly help him. They are as follows:

A Battalion of Infantry: Frontage, 60 yards; depth, 130 yards.

A Squadron of Cavalry: Frontage, 70 yards; depth, 80 yards.

A Battery of Artillery: Frontage, 80 yards; depth, 158 yards.

Army Service Corps, Transport and Supply Column, Ammunition Column, Engineer Train—each: Frontage, 80 yards; depth, 175 yards.

It is said that Napoleon always estimated his enemy's strength and the troops he had with him by this method.

Water-Supply.—When selecting a site on which to camp or bivouac, the water-supply is a first consideration. It may be estimated on the basis of 1 gallon per man per day, and six gallons per horse (roughly, a horse drinks $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons at a time in two minutes).

The water in a muddy well may be made fit for drinking by sinking an ordinary tin-lined biscuit-box (each of which holds 13 gallons of water). The box must be pierced with small holes; the top, which projects above the level of the water, covered with muslin.

It will be useful to the scout to remember when he is arranging billets that each yard of length in rooms 15 feet wide accommodates two men, in rooms of 25 feet or over, three men per yard of length.

When tracking, remember that unshod horses point their feet, throwing up the dirt in front, and leaving no impression of the frog. If the dirt is broken into fine dust, the marks are old; if it is in segments, the track is new.

The speed at which horsemen are travelling can be judged approximately from the tracks. When walking, a horse makes a track showing the near hind-foot just in front of the near fore-foot, and the off hind-foot just in front of the off fore-foot, and similarly when trotting.

At various gaits the lengths of pace are as follows:

Walking, 2 feet 8 inches; trotting, 4 feet 4 inches; canter, 7 feet 4 inches. At a gallop, 6 feet 6 inches from off fore-foot to off hind-foot; 3 feet 10 inches from off hind-foot to near hind-foot; 7 feet 6 inches from near hind-foot to near fore-foot; 5 feet from near fore-foot to off fore-foot.

These figures are, of course, only approximate.

Besides paying careful attention to the edges of tracks to ascertain from their sharpness how long it is since they were made. Information can also be obtained from the state of the horse's droppings.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the deeper the imprint of the fore part of the foot or hoof, and the longer the stride, the greater will be the pace at which the person or animal is travelling.

The observation of road surface and road objects is of the greatest importance in following vehicles. Dust thrown backwards and the width of dust-spread give a good indication of pace, but one of the surest methods of ascertaining direction is to find a stone over which a wheel has passed. The stone will first have been bedded and then thrown back, so that the stone will be found some little way *behind* the hole it has made in the ground.

For ascertaining the direction taken by a Cyclist, the "swerve" method is best. When travelling along a road, the bicyclist is sure to meet an obstacle sooner or later which he will have to avoid. Let us assume in this case that it is a brick which he comes upon suddenly. To save himself a buckled wheel, he swerves sharply to the left, and then returns to his original course

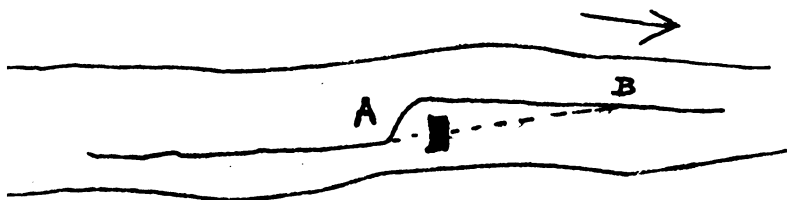


FIG. 1.

gradually. His tracks will then be as shown. The direct course is continued through the brick by dots, and his direction shown by the arrow. It will be observed that the line of the swerve, which commences at "A," comes to a point when it joins the original line at "B." The direction of this point shows the direction in which the Cyclist was travelling.

The scouts attached to a pursuing force may learn much from an enemy's last camp site. The extent of ground trampled by the horse lines helps him to estimate the strength of Cavalry; pieces of lint or bandages left carelessly behind

tell him if the defeated column is hampered by wounded; and the ashes of camp-fires may lead him to calculate how long the foe have been gone; but a cunning enemy may deceive his pursuers by extinguishing his fires some time before he moves off, or may leave them well stacked, to burn long after his departure, so that the state of horse-droppings will again prove the surest guide.

When it is thought that the enemy are in the immediate neighbourhood, the scout should be on the lookout for flights of birds, which get up suddenly and thus betray an enemy's presence. At night one must move largely by the aid of one's ears; sound travels far in the still darkness, and the tramp of men can be detected a long way off by placing the ear to the ground. The creaking of leather equipment as a hostile sentry draws a deep breath is also audible to the well-trained ear.

One of the greatest troubles of the Territorial so far has been foot-soreness. Many have tried to prevent it by greasing the feet and socks or putting powder into the boots, both good tips so far as they go. But the trouble is that they don't go far enough, in that they only alleviate and do not prevent the evil. First of all marching boots should be well "dubbined" to get them soft, and then recourse must be had to such

measures as will adequately harden the feet, and for this purpose I know of nothing better than sheep's gall and spirits of camphor, mixed in equal parts, and applied night and morning until such time as the skin of the feet is sufficiently toughened.

This solution applied to the feet should successfully prevent blisters; but if these are contracted they should at once be pricked out with a clean needle from the "housewife" every soldier carries, and a piece of lint soaked in Friar's Balsam put over the spot. When getting ready to start on the march, it will be as well to grease the socks at the heels and around the toe-joints. Puttees should not be too tightly bound about the legs in the early morning, or the first few miles will be traversed in unutterable agony. The puttees can be readjusted at the first halt, which usually occurs within half an hour of moving off. This is also the time for the mounted man to see that his girths are well tightened up.

Many great victories have depended upon an Army's abilities to march great distances in a short space of time, notably Lord Roberts' forced march from Kabul to Kandahar, when, with a force of 9,986 fighting men and 8,000 followers he covered the 313 miles or rather more in approximately twenty-two days, having set out at

six a.m. on August 9, and arriving at Kandahar early on August 31.

Having in mind the vital importance of this part of his duties, it behoves the Territorial Infantryman to do all he can to preserve and improve his marching powers.

On the whole, I don't think it hurts a seasoned soldier to smoke a pipe as he moves along the road, but cigarettes should be utterly taboo.

Drinking on the march should be carefully regulated, for the more a man drinks the more will he sweat and the more liquid will he need; but if drinking is necessary a little cold tea will slake the thirst better than anything else.

On service I have seen all sorts of liquids drunk with the most dire and fearful results. On one occasion, which I shall never forget, we set off gay and early in the cool of the morning, just as the dawn was breaking. Everyone was singing, smoking, and laughing; but gradually the sun rose up in the sky, and, Heaven! how it beat down upon us! The blood throbbed and pulsed in our foreheads as we tramped on one weary mile after another, and the temptation to drain the water-bottle dry at a draught was almost overwhelming. Some did it, others husbanded theirs, but everyone's was gone long before sundown.

Presently a pond was reached, green and slimy as to the top, and literally swarming with frog spawn, and yet several men, before anyone could stop them, were down on their faces drinking this awful stuff. Needless to say, there were a number of cases for the doctor to attend to next day. Now, had those men known just one little wrinkle which almost any old soldier could have told them, they might have minimized the danger by digging a hole to a depth of 3 or 4 feet below the surface level of the pond, 10 or 12 feet away from the edge of the pond, into which hole the water would have gradually filtered through the earth. Mind, I do not say that this method is infallible, but I do say that it renders the water far purer than it would be if taken straight out of the pond and drunk without any form of filtration.

One of the unpleasant jobs which is apt to fall to the lot of the Territorial on active service is to have to slaughter and prepare his own meat; but as he may have it to do, a hint or two as to how best to set about a nasty job will not be out of place.

If you have to kill a sheep and are new to the job, it is only merciful to first of all stun it, roll it over on its back, draw back the head, and cut the throat with one gash of a sharp heavy knife.

Next the belly should be slit up, and all the internal parts taken out and burned, with the exception of the kidneys and the liver, which are kept for eating purposes. The sheep must now be skinned, for which purpose it must be slung up by its hind-legs. The skin is slit with a sharp knife, down the centre, along the inside of the legs, and around the neck, and the skin may then be pulled straight off. If it sticks, it must be eased away with the knife inwards towards the spine.

In driving sheep, one man should always move in front, and another in the centre of the flock, to open it out occasionally. Otherwise the beasts are likely to crowd in, and some will die of suffocation. The other herders should be in rear and on the rear flanks.

The slaughtering of large cattle is a much greater business, and one which the novice is more likely to accomplish successfully by getting the animal's head tied securely down to a cart-wheel or solid fence, and then severing its spinal cord just behind the horns with one thrust of a sharp and heavy knife.

On active service one can frequently obtain all the ingredients for a loaf of bread, but not the means of baking it, and then it is that "bannocks" have to be prepared. This is done by

putting a heap of flour on to a board, a signalling-flag, or any clean thing handy, hollowing a cup in the centre of the heap, mixing to a dough with water poured into the hollow after adding a little salt and baking-powder, or, failing the latter, Eno's Fruit Salt. When the dough is mixed, it must either be baked on an improvised grid over the fire, or the fire itself scraped away and the "bannock" baked in the hot embers. Needless to say, the preparation of one's bread in this way requires a little practice.

We were talking just now of slaughtering the meat, so some mention had better be made of how to cook it if the field kitchen is not available. First, it should be remembered that to prevent meat being fearfully tough it must either be hung for a certain time, or else cooked as soon as it is killed—that is to say, before the *rigor mortis* sets in.

Meat can always be cooked in the mess-tin over the camp fire. But supposing the mess-tin has been destroyed, what is the soldier to do then? Well, he can do one of several things, but the best is to roll the meat up into a ball of wet clay and stick it in the red-hot embers of the fire, when it will cook quite nicely. This is the way in which gipsies cook hedgehogs and pheasants, the advantage being that the quills of the one and the feathers of the other come away

in the hard-baked clay when the ball is broken asunder.

When building a camp cooking fire, remember to lay your logs wheel-wise. By so doing you will insure a good hot centre to your fire, which is what you want for cooking, and you will also keep your fire replenished with the least amount of trouble, for as the burning end of the log is



FIG. 2.

consumed, all you have to do is to thrust your log up further, so that you always have the blazing end in the heart of the fire.

If the fire is properly damped down with wet ashes, it will probably burn all night, or at any rate leave the ground so warm that you will have no difficulty in lighting your early morning fire.

As we learn from Sergeant Anton's "Military Life," our soldiers in the Crimea were frequently

forced to build huts to keep themselves alive in the bitter winter cold of the Peninsular Campaign. I distinguish huts from the bivouac shelter made with ground-sheets or blankets.

A good form of hut is made by driving two stakes into the earth, and lashing other end stakes to them, so as to form a fork in which the ridge-pole may rest, and then forming the sides

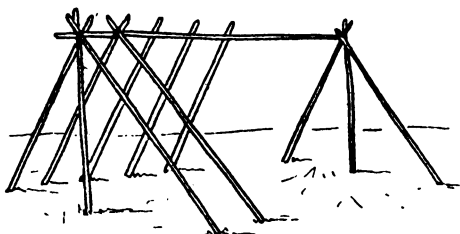


FIG. 3.

by leaning poles or hurdles against the ridge-poles, and finally thatching over all from the bottom upwards.

It is, of course, not to be expected that every private soldier will know even the rudiments of bridge-building, but every N.C.O. should certainly know how to construct a single lock-bridge, and to teach this I do not think I can do better than to refer the reader to the two accompanying sketches (Figs. 4 and 5), which explain how such a bridge for taking fairly light traffic over a

moderately wide nullah is constructed and used by employing two two-legged trestles, a centre pole, and some planks.

There are a number of things concerning the North Point, the compass, and a map, which it will interest the young Territorial to know.

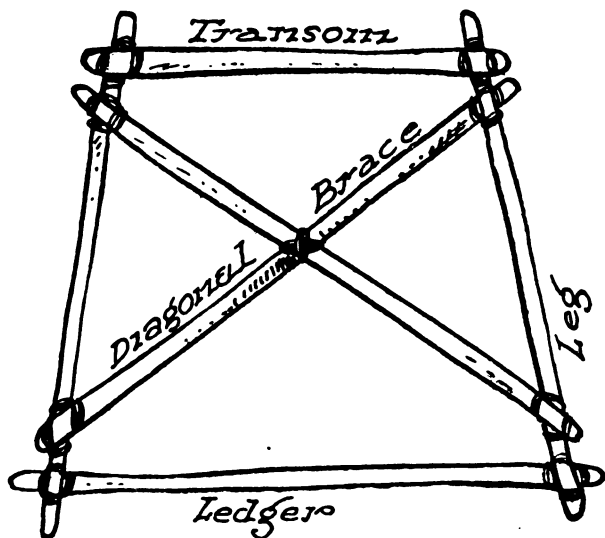


FIG. 4.

A rough method of knowing where you are, if you have not got a compass, is to remember that at six o'clock in the morning the sun is due East, at nine o'clock South-East, at twelve (midday) South, at three o'clock South-West,

and at six o'clock West. It will be realized that by this means the true points of the compass can only be found readily at certain set hours, but if the sun is visible the South can be found and therefore the North.

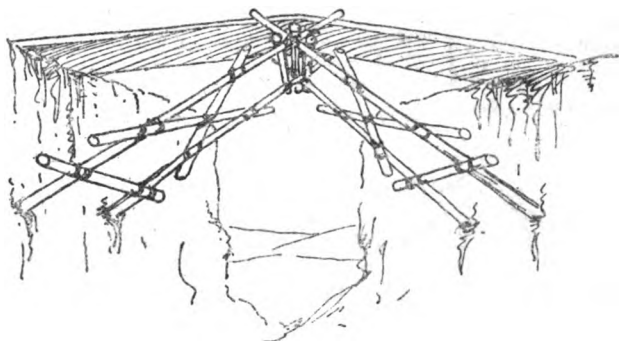


FIG. 5.

When the watch is placed face upwards and turned so that the hour hand is pointing at the sun, a straight-edged card or piece of paper must be laid on the face of the watch so that from the centre of the dial it forms a straight line to the edge bisecting the index scale mid-way between the hour hand and twelve o'clock, the bisecting line is then pointing South out over the rim of the watch. If one is in the Southern Hemisphere and wishes to employ this method, the twelfth figure must be pointed at the sun,

when South will lie half-way between that figure and the hour hand.

It will be seen how the points of the compass may be found by the method just detailed from

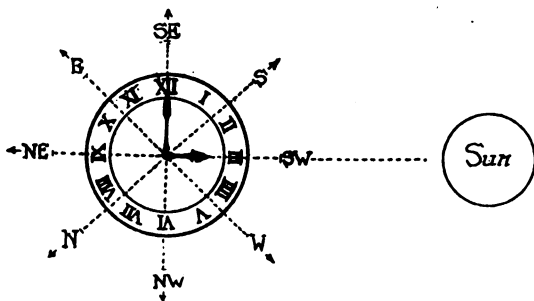


FIG. 6.

the above sketch, while also proving a previous statement that at three o'clock in the afternoon the sun is due South-West.

I think the easiest method of finding the North Point at night when in the Northern Hemisphere, is by the help of the constellation of stars known as the "Great Bear." Two stars of this group act as pointers to the Pole Star, which is the tail star of the "Little Bear." The two groups appear as shown in the following sketch.

The Pole Star is approximately true North and is actually so when the star named Zeta is exactly

above or below it. It must be pointed out that as the stars revolve around the Pole the Great and Little Bears will sometimes be in the positions which will be indicated if this book is held upside down.

It will usually be found that in wooded districts moss grows thickest on that side of the trees which is towards the North.

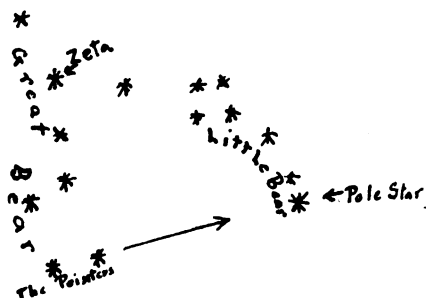


FIG. 7.

In the Southern Hemisphere the Great Bear, or the Plough as it is sometimes called, is no longer visible, so one has recourse to that constellation known as the Southern Cross, which appears as shown in the following sketch, and from which the South can be found by taking a direct line through the longer axis of the group and producing it three times the length of the constellation, the observer's eye will have travelled

to a point due South. A better method, however, is to make use of the two stars known as the "Pointers" as well, and on a line drawn between them to set up a perpendicular which is produced until it cuts the long axis of the Southern Cross (also produced). The point of intersection is the true South.

Another thing which it will be very useful to the Territorial to know is how to set a map.

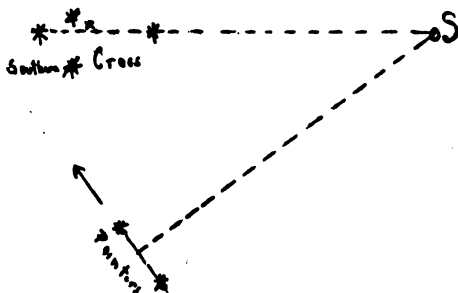


FIG. 8.

The best method is by means of the compass. First, find the Magnetic North line on the map and produce it as may be necessary; then place the compass over it and turn the map while keeping the compass still, until the needle (pointing to the North) and the Magnetic North line on the sheet correspond. It may be necessary to allow for the variation of the particular compass

used, this variation is the difference between true and magnetic bearings as shown and read.

On some maps the true North line will be shown, in which case the compass is laid with its centre over a true meridian and the map turned until between the needle and the meridian line there is an angle equal to the variation.

A map can be set by "sighting," whether you are or are not able to identify your position on such map. If you can tell just where you are situated, the matter becomes a simple one, for all you have to do is to pick out some prominent object in the middle distance, and from this object draw a straight pencil-line to your exact situation. The map can then be set by sighting along the line you have drawn on to the distant object.

If, however, you are not sure of the position you occupy when you wish to set the map, then pick out two salient features of the landscape, one on either hand, or before and behind you, or beyond you. Thus you may either be on a line between the two objects you have chosen, or on a line in prolongation of that which joins them. It is now only a matter of joining the selected points on the map with a pencil-line and setting over it onto the two points.

Thus far for map-setting which is compara-

tively easy. There are, however, times when it is by no means a simple matter to pick out one's exact position on the sheet; then two points must be identified and the map set. Supposing these two features of the landscape to be a farm (*a*) and a church (*b*); then the map may be placed down and the farm and church on plan aligned on the real farm and church by means of a ruler. Along these two alignments draw lines towards you, and the intersection of the lines on the map will mark your position—shown thus * on the accompanying sketch (Fig. 9).

This method is known as "Resectioning," and can be also carried out with the use of the Service Prismatic Compass. It has been cited here as being the easiest to work and remember.

The largest section of the sketch represents the country as it would appear to the readers' eye, while the smaller square is the surface of the map upon which he wishes to identify his position. This map in its case is resting on the reader's left fore-arm while he stands at the position marked *.

Another method is to stand upon a straight line formed by a road, railway-line, or canal-bank, and to sight two objects in the same straight line and one at right angles to it, produce and sight

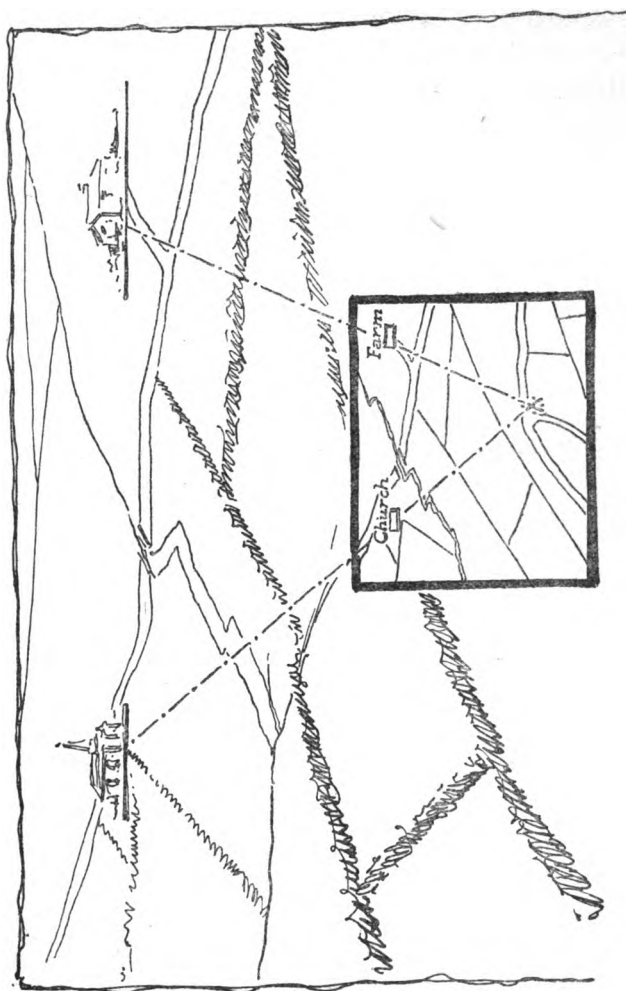


FIG. 3.

the map and objects as above detailed, and join up the points selected. Then the point at which the perpendicular is set up upon the base-line will indicate your present position.

Every Territorial, especially the man who has enlisted for home service only, should take advantage of every opportunity he has of studying the topographical features of the country during the varying phases of the cycle of the seasons. By careful observation he will rapidly learn to distinguish between those hedges and ditches which afford good cover and protection and those which give concealment only.

He should also study Nature's colour-scheme in the fields in its many aspects as a good, bad, or indifferent background for his khaki-clad limbs. He will then learn, among other things, that although stubble is of the right tint it is too uniform in colour to afford a good background, whereas the ridge and furrow of a ploughed field is of an admirable tinge, and further renders his advance across it difficult to detect from a distance, owing to the fact that both the colour-scheme and surface of the ground are broken up.

A concealed advance to a strong hedge and ditch may often be carried out undetected, too, if the direction of the hedges have been observed

and carefully noted in the preliminary reconnaissance.

Before closing this little book, it may be as well to add a few words concerning trenches. For the Infantry battalion which cannot dig itself in is rather worse off than the battalion with a poor shooting record in these days of modern warfare.

The Boers were past-masters in the art, and to this they owed many of their successes against us in the last South African War.

The Germans calculate that a man lying down can fire over a height of 11·8 inches, but in England we reckon that a foot is not too high. For the kneeling position, the French reckon 3 feet 3·3 inches, the Russians 2 feet 10·8 inches, the Germans 2 feet 11·4 inches, while we think 3 feet is the right height. To fire standing up the Frenchmen and Germans say a man of average height can fire over a parapet 4 feet 7·1 inches above the banquette, the Russians maintain that 4 feet 6 inches is the right height, while we say 4 feet 8 inches is not too high.

It should be remembered that ramming earth reduces its power of resistance, and parapets of earth (free from stones) should be 4 feet thick, as a rifle bullet will penetrate at least 40 inches. The same bullet will pass through 60 inches

of greasy clay and through 80 inches of peat or dry turf.

A shrapnel shell fired with a time-fuse is effective up to 6,000 yards against troops behind brick walls 14 inches thick, and penetrates before bursting. The angle of descent of such a shell varies from $\frac{1}{20}$ inch at 1,500 yards to $\frac{1}{4}$ at 4,000 yards.

A bursting shrapnel shell has a killing area of 25 yards in breadth by 200 yards forward.

Fire-trenches should always be so constructed that there is a space behind the banquette sufficiently wide to allow the stretcher-bearers to pass freely up and down.

When constructing trenches it is most important that they should be well "sited."

The best situation we can select for a fire-trench is one affording complete concealment with the maximum fire effect. It must always have an open field of fire up to at least 400 yards' distance, and the site should be one which will allow the parapet to harmonize with its environment after the ground has been broken. Care must also be taken that hostile Artillery cannot bring an enfilade fire to bear, and that the fire from each trench can sweep and protect the face of the trenches on either side; nor should the trenches be so sited that the occupants are

exposed to the full force of the elements. Allowing 1 yard per rifle, 40 yards is a useful length for a trench, which should be recessed and traversed as a precaution against enfilade fire.

Finally, the position must afford observation-posts and concealment for the shelter trenches and reserves, as well as facilities for intercommunication. The position should afford natural cover for the Local Reserve.

Moreover, the siting of trenches must be so *timed and planned* as to compel the enemy to attack, or, at any rate, to detail a force to watch them. It must obviously be the fact that trenches which the enemy can afford to ignore have been prepared in (a) the wrong position, or (b) at the wrong time.

It is by no means necessary to construct the fire-trench on commanding ground, even if such ground be available; on the other hand, it is, as a general rule, and taking all things into consideration, better to site one's trenches at the bottom of a slope, as the Boers did at Magersfontein, as it is then possible to bring a continuous grazing fire to bear. There is no "dead" ground, and if the position is well concealed, the enemy may be surprised in his advance. Also, the high ground is left for the free construction of gun emplacements.

The only disadvantage is that it is difficult—nay, almost impossible—to send forward supports, ammunition, and stores during the hours of daylight.

In planning obstacles to retard the enemy's attack, one must always have regard to the way in which such obstacles will hinder one's own counter-attack.

Woods will frequently play an important part in a defensive scheme, but the means of communication in such woods between supports, reserves, and the firing-line must be first of all made adequate, and the firing-line so disposed that it is a matter of impossibility for the enemy to execute a concealed advance. Parallel tracks, cleared of undergrowth, serve infantry better as a means of communication than one wide road.

When preparing to defend the advanced edge of a wood, there are two positions for the fire-trenches—(a) 25 to 50 yards inside the wood, if the field of fire is great, and there is time to clear the undergrowth; (b) 200 yards in front of the edge of the wood. For this reason it is postulated that a commander finding bullets coming from a wood will order his artillery to shell the edge, in the hope that an unwary enemy has sited his trenches in the ditch and bank which are usually to be found where trees cease and fields commence.

Remember the extreme forward killing area of shrapnel is 200 yards from the point of burst, therefore trenches sited 200 yards in front of the woods will not come under the fire of artillery shelling the edge of the wood.

If the trenches are within the wood, only such positions should be occupied as give a free field of fire. Other parts of the line should be protected by barbed-wire entanglements, pit-falls, etc.

If the trees thin out towards the far side of the wood, a second line of trenches may be dug, commanding, from an enfilading position, the back edge, which is then straightened and entangled, and well-defined salients cut, into which the hostile infantry are sure to crowd, when they make an excellent target. With trenches in this position, one has also the support of the artillery.

While the trenches are being dug, the officers or non-commissioned officers in charge should ascertain the range of all prominent objects within the field of fire, and then prepare and issue range-cards and sketches showing the ranges (as shown in the accompanying figures), leaving blank spaces in the ranging lines to indicate the "dead" ground—that is to say, ground upon which effective fire cannot be brought to bear.

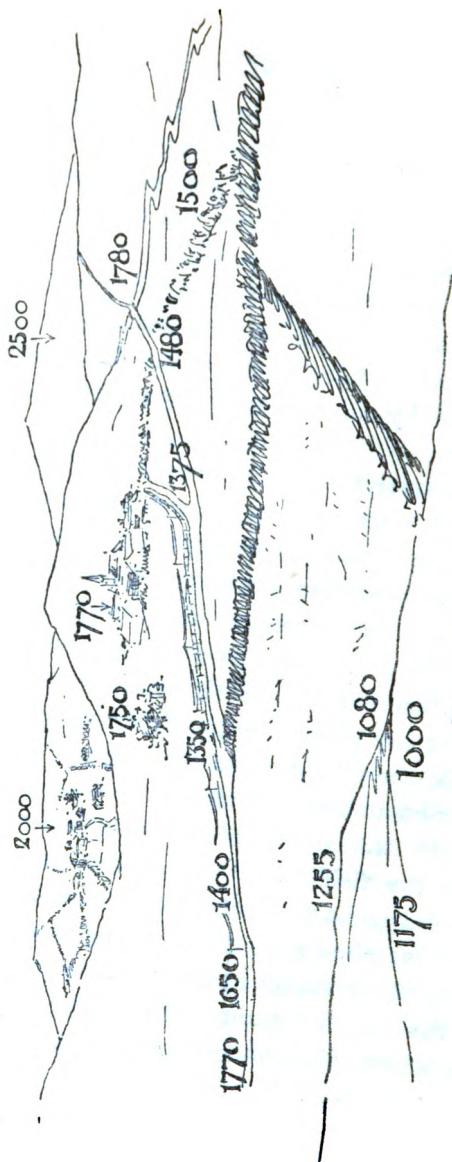


FIG. 10.—RANGE SKETCH.

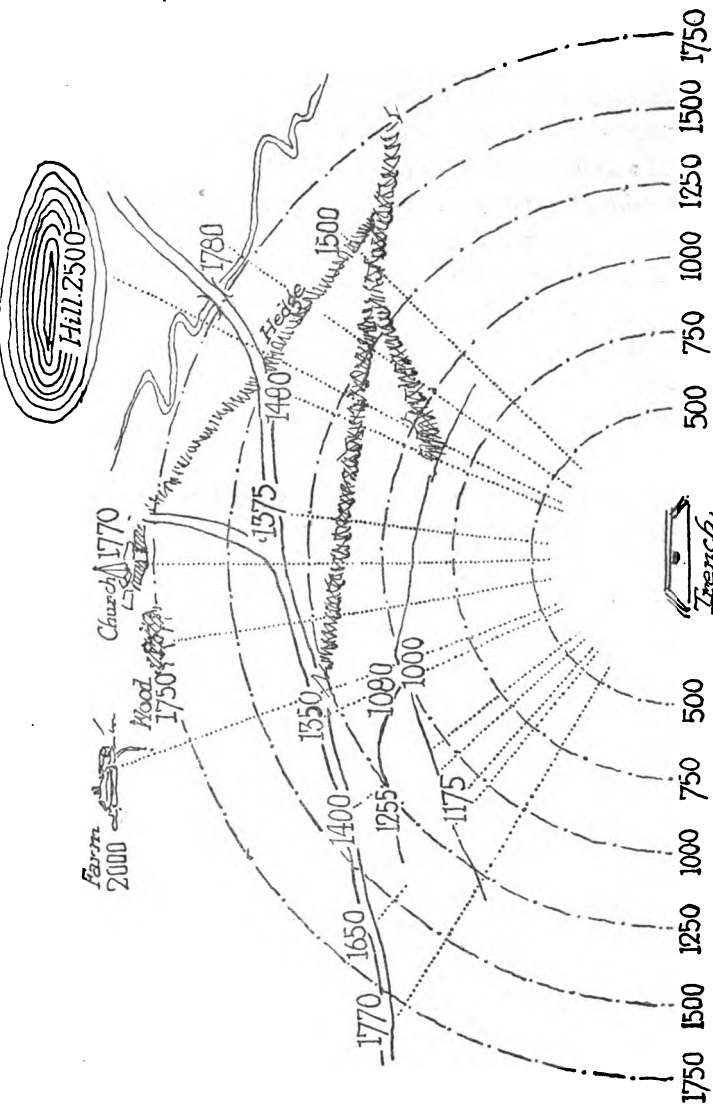


FIG. 11.—RANGE CARD.

A card and sketch should be in the possession of every N.C.O. and fire-unit commander.

If an Ordnance Map of the district is available, prominent features of the landscape may be picked out and identified. On this map dimension circles should be drawn and numbered, and the ranges scaled off and figured. If such a map is not to be had, the ranges must be found with a range-finding instrument.

Range-sketches must, of course, be prepared on the spot to correspond with the range-card.

Ranges may be marked on the ground if time and circumstances permit. For instance, a V to indicate 500 yards, and XII to indicate 1,200 yards. These marks should be so placed that they will be visible to the defenders, but not to the attacking force.

To insure that the marks will be visible from the trench, it is best to make the letters 1 foot in height for every 100 yards they are distant from the trench.

Ranges of approaches to "dead" ground, and the points at which the enemy will again come into view, should be particularly carefully taken.

CHAPTER XI

THE TERRITORIALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

MANY of the Territorial regiments have gone to foreign climes in the service of the Empire, while some are already on active service on the Continent with the British Expeditionary Force, fighting side by side with their comrades of the Regular Army.

Just as the Volunteers came forward to take their part in winning the glorious victories of the British Army during the last South African War, so their successors, the Territorials, have now stepped forward to fill the breach in the hour of Britain's direst need, but with this difference: whereas the Volunteers came forward by companies, the Territorials have offered themselves by batteries, battalions, and regiments.

As a typical example of how the Territorials go to war, and the experiences they have, I propose to quote the case of the Hertfordshire Regiment [formerly the 1st and 2nd (Herts) V.B. Bedfordshire Regiment], which set sail for the Continent on November 5.

The regiment was billeted at Bury St. Edmunds on Sunday, November 1, when orders came to prepare to embark on November 5 at — aboard the *City of Chester*. All was then hurry and bustle—kits to be packed and farewells to be said; but on the evening of the specified day the regiment got aboard, crossed the Channel, and at eleven o'clock the next morning the disembarkation commenced. Then the Hertfordshires proceeded to the base in France, where they stayed under canvas for two days, after which they were travelling by rail for twenty-four hours to a village in which they were billeted, and employed in digging trenches; but they were only there two days when a telegram was received stating that the regiment was attached to the 4th Guards Brigade, under the Earl of Cavan, and off they set to join their comrades in the firing-line in Belgium. Fifty motor-buses were requisitioned as transport, and in these they rode for five hours, until they were set down at midnight in the drizzling rain, with a nine-mile march in front of them.

Nothing daunted by the downpour, they set off on their march through the mud, the incessant booming of the guns now in their ears, and the lurid flashes lighting up the sky.

Thus, in the wild night they passed through

Ypres, and doing so received their baptism of fire. The town was still as death—deserted—as they entered it, passing between the rows of roofless, shattered houses, dumb witnesses of what had once been a goodly town.

Presently a shell came hurtling overhead, screaming its song of death as it passed, to burst in a terrific explosion, bringing the walls of yet another house tumbling to the ground in the moment of its own destruction, and then the shells came thick and fast; it was as if the gates of hell were unbarred, and belching forth fire. Strange to relate, only two men were wounded by all the bursting shells, and these were at once attended to by the doctor in the ambulance car.

At the end of the march part of the battalion went straight into the reserve trenches, while the others occupied “dug-outs” in a wood; “B” Company were in a farm, upon the roof of which several shells burst in the next two days. A man of “B” Company had an extraordinary escape: he was bending over a cooking-fire, when a shell came crashing through one wall and out of the other, only 6 inches or so above his neck, and that day they were shelled out of the farm, three men being killed, and several others wounded.

Next day they moved right up into the fire-

trenches, where they stopped, repelling several attacks. At night certain of the regiment took the place of the dismounted Cavalry in the rifle-pits, within 300 yards of the German trenches.

On the right of the Hertfordshires were the Coldstream Guards, but there was no communication between any of the trenches, which necessitated the officers having to go from trench to trench in the open to see the men in position, and to point out to them the probable line of attack. Of course, this work, and carrying daily rations and water is done at night; but magnesium flares which the Germans employ makes night like day, and are the heralds of a storm of bullets round the visiting officer.

For sixteen days the regiment held its trenches before being relieved, and thereby earned the following praise from a high official source:

“ You have held the trenches against great odds, and your performance will be long remembered in the annals of the British Army.”

During one of their marches the men were over their knees in mud and slush.

Major E. Montague Jones (to whom, with others, this book is dedicated) had three very narrow escapes. A bullet struck his signet-ring, glanced off, and ripped open a finger; a second bullet snicked a bit out of one of his puttees;

and on another occasion a high-explosive shell fell within 10 yards of him, but did not burst.

Another officer who had a lucky escape was Lieutenant Hunt, of "E" Company, who was literally buried in the flying débris thrown up by a bursting shell; yet, when they got him out, it was found that he had only received one wound on the head.

Not so fortunate was Lieutenant C. M. Down, who got a bullet in the wrist just as his men were about to be relieved.

These are the doings of one Territorial regiment alone; others are serving under the same conditions and running the same risks—men who have left their homes, families, and employment, to go out of their own free-will, staking their all at the behest of duty, and that our shores may stay inviolate. What praise is sufficient for such great-hearted men as these?

The Kaiser was very apt to talk of our "absurd Territorials," just as he spoke so glibly of General French's "contemptible little army," but methinks that, just as he found the British Regular Forces far from contemptible, so he will find our citizen soldiers anything but absurd, and the British Army as a whole a damn tough nut to crack.

BRITAIN IN ARMS

By F. A. M. WEBSTER

Crown 8vo. Cloth, 2s. net. Paper, 1s. net.

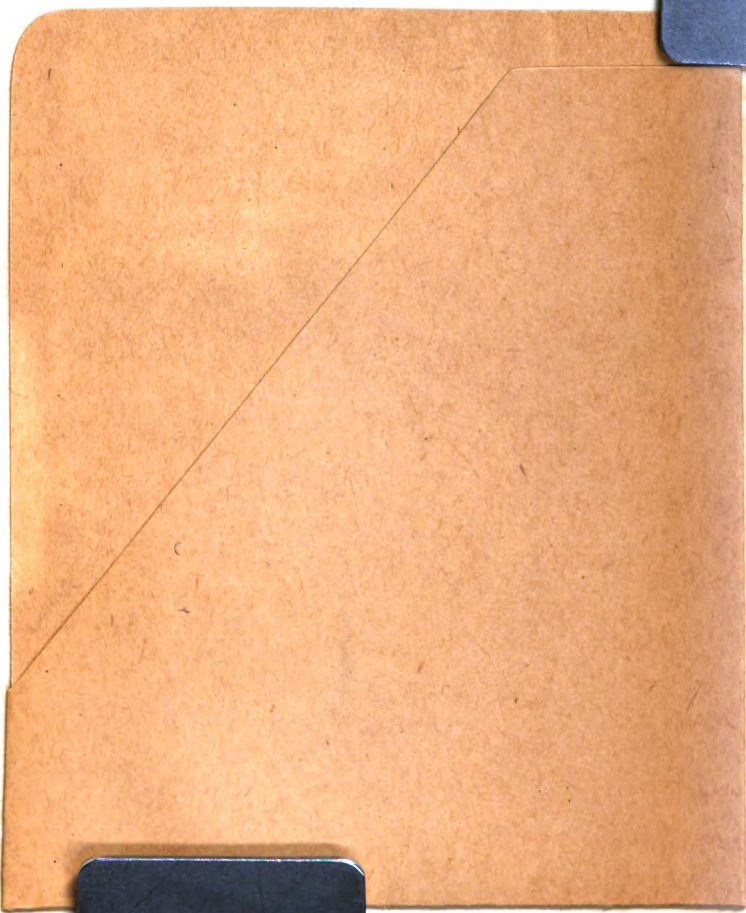
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